# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,116—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

PRICE 8½ ANNAS.



ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester. | 13th July. |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 20th " |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | F. H. Seymour | 27th " |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 3rd Augt. |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 10th " |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 17th " |
| B. * HYDASPES | 2996 | 450 | E. Gordon | 24th " |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 31st " |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5030 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 7th Sept. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 14th " SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. Loggin | 22nd Sept. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 29th " |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 6th Oct. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 13th " |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | S. Moule | 20th " |

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 500 | 1st Aug. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Sept. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | L. Brelich | 2,986 | 350 | 9th Aug. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Walluschnig. | 4,409 | 350 | 9th Sept. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE ad BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,235 | 350 | 21st July. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12th, 1894.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|
| A STEAMER ..... 3,000 | On or about the End of July. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1894. Agents.

### COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
GUIDE BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 14th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 19th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 13th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

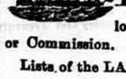
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1894. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.



THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadurí," 1,560 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

*Dose.*—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with loss nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### PERFECT VITAL

INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg.'
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

## HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

| | | CASH. Rs. | a. | CREDIT. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy | per doz. | 82 | 0 | 91 | 8 |
| TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy | per bot. | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac | per doz. | 52 | 8 | 58 | 8 |
| TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac | ,, | 45 | 8 | 51 | 0 |
| TREACHER'S Pale Cognac | ,, | 39 | 8 | 44 | 0 |

CAUTION :—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEM SOLVED!

THE great difficulty that Municipalities have to contend against is the maintenance of Sanitary conditions in the more thickly populated portions of their cities. This can never be attained without *individual effort* on the part of the householders. If every householder were to purify and keep clean his own house and its surrounding drains all would be well, and we should never need to fear the approach of Typhoid, Small-pox, or even the Chinese Plague. Nor is this so very difficult of accomplishment. All that each householder has to do is to purchase a Bottle or two of

## LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

And the purification of each and every dwelling and city in the land becomes a matter of the greatest ease.

Price, Per Bottle As. 9, As. 14, and Re. 1-11. Per Gallon, Rs. 4-8.
SOLE AGENTS (who have sufficient Stock in hand for the above purpose) :—

BOMBAY. { PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA.

## SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

## THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

**SHIRTS.** Twill Lining, With or Without Collars, Six for Rs. 15.

**SHIRTS.** Long Cloth, For wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 15-8.

**SHIRTS.** Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

**SHIRTS.** Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

**SHIRTS.** For Dress. Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout. Six for Rs. 33.

**SHIRTS.** The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

**SHIRTS.** French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

**SHIRTS.** White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours. Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.** Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

**SHIRTS.** Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

## THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

## ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

*Agents for India*, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

### GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE

## GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases ; sound Lever movements ; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

## STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches ; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case ; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE NEW "DRESS VEST SASH."

FOR EVENING WEAR.
BLACK, OR DARK BLUE SILK. } Rs. 7-14.

## HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD. MAKERS, BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES and CAMP COTS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Luncheon Baskets,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—
1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft. by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs ;
2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.
The above will be sold separately or together.
For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES,
Pleader.
Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

### INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Sole Proprietor ............Mr. H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,

"EAST LYNNE."

Miss FANNY STANLEY in her Grand Impersonation of LADY ISABEL and MDME. VINE.

SATURDAY.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. H. STANLEY as MYLES with SONGS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.

Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.

Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

---

GREAT ATTRACTION !!

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

IN

"KLEPTOMANIA,"

On TUESDAY, 17TH AND THURSDAY, 19TH, at 9-15 P. M.

NEW SCENERY FOR THE OCCASION.

Screaming Fun, Love, Anger, Surprise, Indignation. The most Ludicrous Situations: and the Noblest Sentiments.

BOX OFFICE open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Stalls Rs. 3; Circle, Rs. 2; Pit, etc., Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Pit, &c.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, SCHOOL-MASTER and MISTRESS, for Egatpuri Railway School (married Couple preferred), from the 1st of September next, Certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150, Mistress Rs. 50, Free House.

Applicants should state nationality, whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

ADDRESS :—

THE ACTING AGENT, Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, the 12th July, 1894.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a SCHOOL-MISTRESS, for the Railway School at Sholapur, Certificated, Church of England. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Applicants should state whether married or single, nationality, whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and should send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

ADDRESS :—

THE ACTING AGENT, Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, the 12th July, 1894.

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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON, Acting Goods Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, are requested to send them in "Duplicate" to the Undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of Deceased or having Property of his in their hands, are requested to Pay their Debts, or Hand over such Property to the Undersigned.

HUGH H. SWAN.

Administrative Offices, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

Dated 13th July, 1894.

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FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure Compound Condensing ENGINES, having 18 inches and 32 inches Cylinder, 4 feet Stroke; Fly Wheel 20 feet Diameter, with 8 Grooves for 1½ inches Ropes, of Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company's make.

II.—Two Steel Crossland Boilers, 4 feet 6 inches Diameter by 28 feet long, Bottom Tube 2' 10," Diameter by 20 feet long, Working Pressure 100 lbs., Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company's make.

III.—One 10 Lighter Brush Dynamo with 10-2000 Candle Power, Lamps and Cable Complete.

For Price and other particulars apply to SECRETARY and MANAGER, Hinganghat Mill Company, Limited, Hinganghat, C. P.

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### NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| E. C. Tukina's Practitioner's Vade Macum, 1893 | 10 | 0 |
| Macnamara's Diseases of Bones and Joints | 8 | 4 |
| Ballantyne's Diseases of Infancy | 7 | 4 |
| Winckel's Diseases of Women | 10 | 0 |
| Ferrier's Functions of the Brain | 11 | 4 |
| Massey's Electricity in the Diseases of Women | 6 | 8 |
| Thompson's Diseases of the Prostate | 4 | 0 |
| Taylor's Diseases of the Eye | 7 | 8 |
| Rivington's Rupture of the Urinary Bladder | 3 | 12 |
| D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature | 5 | 10 |
| Eastwick's Trans of Gulistan of Sadi | 7 | 14 |
| Concordance to Cowper's P. Works; by Neve | 15 | 12 |
| Mill's three Essays on Religion | 3 | 12 |
| Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations | 12 | 0 |
| Boys' and Girls' Own Annual, each | 6 | 0 |
| Beeton's Garden Management | 7 | 14 |
| Anvar-i Suheli; by Kashifi | 26 | 0 |
| Translation of Ditto; by Wollaston | 31 | 8 |
| Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 3 Vols | 29 | 0 |
| Every Boy's Annual, Illustrated | 4 | 4 |
| Bassett's Legends and Superstitions of the Sea | 4 | 12 |
| Crawley's Boys' Book of Out-door Games | 3 | 12 |
| Maclean's Guide to Bombay, 1894 | 5 | 0 |
| Harper's Magazine, Half-yearly, bound | 6 | 0 |
| Diamonds and Precious Stones; by Emanuel | 4 | 8 |
| Donovan's Handbook of Phrenology | 3 | 8 |
| Handbook of Games | 3 | 12 |
| Staunton's Chess Player's Companion | 3 | 12 |
| Ditto. Chess Praxis | 3 | 12 |
| Ditto. Chess Player's Handbook | 3 | 12 |
| Bird's Chess Practice | 1 | 8 |
| Gossip's Chess Player's Manual | 6 | 0 |
| Selkirk's Book of Chess | 3 | 12 |

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE is hereby given that NURSOO SAIBOO CAMATEE, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Dated this 12th day of July, 1894.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 7,300 square yards or thereabouts, together with the houses, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, No. 2228 (2.) and Street Nos. 61-63, situate at Falkland Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, a portion of which premises are let to Fazendari tenants, who have erected buildings thereon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Oosman Dawood, on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Sayaji and others, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Road, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement 8,773 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement, building, chawls, stables standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, No. 2291, and Street No. 12, situate at Falkland Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, a portion of which premises are let to Fazendari tenants, who have erected buildings thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Oosman Dawood, on or towards the West by the Property of Lukhmidas Jairam, on or towards the North by the Property of Merwanji Framji Panday, and on or towards the South by the Falkland Road, which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

The said firstly and secondly described premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 492, 164, 537, 164, 492, 493 and 536, New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, and 14078.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the S. S. "BELTOR" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON and CARDIFF, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK, C & D Sheds. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All Damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain KENNETH MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Master previous to the Vessel leaving Port, after which no Claim will be admitted.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Agents for Owners.

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THIS is to notify that the POWER to SIGN and Contract on behalf of the Piece-Goods Shops carried on under the Style of TULSIDAS KANJEE and TULSIDAS KANJEE and Co., is given by me only to Mr. JAGANNATH GOVINDRAM.

KANJEE MEGHJEE.

Bombay, 12th July, 1894.

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NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay. July 12, 1894.

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THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-10 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

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THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-20 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay; July 12, 1894.

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THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

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THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Officers of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-40 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive,

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

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THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-50 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

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THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

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PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage Extra.
Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum;
Or, Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of LeatherWork, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS by best Makers, in thorough order, to be Exchanged or SOLD CHEAP.—R. MASTER, Vans' House, Dhobitalao.

MANAGING CLERK, WANTED, by European Solicitors Firm, of old standing. None need apply without highest qualifications. Good Salary to a really Competent man.—Address "M. C.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—1 Bay Arab HORSE, about 14-3 high, goes in Double and Single Harness, thoroughly reliable, fit for Family use. Price Rs. 300. Apply to S. R. LALKAKA, Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality, Re. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4 and 2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from selected and well-matured Java and Dindigul Tobacco. They are far Superior to the Ordinary run of Java Cigars, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P, Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1893, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Agne Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

KHETSY'S INKS.—Award of First-class Certificate of Merit, from Kathiawad Exhibition, 1893.—Analysed and Certified by Government Analyser and Messrs. Treacher and Co. Favourable report by B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and Mercantile Firms. For Samples and Rates apply to AHMED HASSAN & Co., Sole Agents, Abdul Rehman Street, Paidhoni.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manner makes one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THE CHEAPEST MART in Bombay for the best Manila, Bahadur, Beaconsfield, Sirdar, Gem-de Java, Java Nobles, Java Five Minutes and Trichy Cigars and Cheroots is N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

MRS. COULTER LANG, Widows' Home, Grant Road, Bombay.—Ladies' Monthly NURSE, 33 years' Experience. Testimonials excellent, on application.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

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INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 Regulation 80 lbs. sent with servants Rowti.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 C B bay pony, about 13'1, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with a grey horse and harness.
1 handsome bay waler gelding, 17 hands, 6 years old, believed to be sound.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER TANJORE.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

The Steamer Tanjore, with her masts, rigs apparel, &c., as she now lies in the Prince's Dock. She has a gross tonnage of 2,263, tons and nett tonnage of 1,403. She was built in the year 1865, by Thames Iron Works, London. Her length is 321·2 ft., breadth 38·1 ft., depth 26·4 ft., poop 93 ft., forecastle 51 ft. She has compound 2 cylinders, 52" and 96", stroke 48", engines of 450 horse-power made by J. Howden & Co., Glasgow.

The above steamer is now on view at the Prince's Dock, and will be sold in one lot with the exception of chronometers and coal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 13, 1894.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

23 cases bar soap.
100 cases candles.
3 ladies dresses and 6 pairs black hose.

The property of a gentleman consisting of iron bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chest of drawers, dining-table, whatnot, meat-safe, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. R. Satpute—

759. B. S. and Co. 1-2—2 parcels containing 58 dozen fountain pen, 2 gross vials, 4 gross nibs and ½ dozen combination.
791 B. S. and Co.—1 parcel containing 24 watches and 8 gem rings.

On account and at the risk of the Sewing Machine Company—

955. S. M. and Co. 1—1 case 225 gross sewing machine needles.

By order of the Administrator General—

A number of Albums, prayer books, bibles, pictures, photo frames, books, massonic apron, &c., belonging to the estates of deceased persons.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sulliman Haji Ali and Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed who lately traded under the name of Sulleman Haji Ali & Co,

A K
117
S H A } 7-8—2 cases each 40 pieces Oxford trousering 25 inches.
M. & Co

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shingram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJEE HILL ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ruttonsey Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Husson Mahomed, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground, together with the dewelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Nowrojee Hill Road, in the registration sub-disrrict of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3811, and street Nos. 164 and 166, containing by admeasurement 133 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west by the Kamda Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the halalcore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the very valuable substantial teak and blackwood furniture, comprising dining, drawing and bedroom suites, a sweet-toned square Pianoforte by Richard, Lipp and Sons (Rose & Co), rich table ornaments, windproof, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome pictures, rich glassware and crockery, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Berkley Place, Byculla, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wind-proof lamps, fancy table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of A. LEITH, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 13, 1894.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONNE CROFT & Co.'s
WHISKY.
(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

---

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!
CRICKET REQUISITES.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cricket Bats (Superior) Treble-Cane handle .. each | 5 | 8 |
| 2 | Do. do. Double do. do. | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Do. do. Single do. do. | 3 | 8 |
| 4 | Do. do. Plain for practice do. | 3 | 8 |
| | (*Other qualities to order only.*) | | |
| 5 | Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six ... ... ... | 4 | 8 |
| 6 | Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 & | 1 | 12 |

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

*** *Special Terms to Colleges, Schools, Clubs, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.*

THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.

SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.
*Terms Cash or V. P. Post.*

PRESS OPINION.

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

## NOTICES.

### EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th July, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

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NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED as a PARTNER in our Business Mr. ALBERT CHARLES VICTOR PALMER, the Son of our Senior.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

London, 1st July, 1894.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 12th to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1894.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Vurjeevundas Madowdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

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PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

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DHULIA MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PRESIDENT of the Dhulia Municipality is prepared to receive Tenders (which should be Sealed and Marked "Tenders for the Supply of Pipes, &c.") up to 12 noon, on the 10th of August, 1894, for the Supply at SITE of CAST IRON PIPES and VALVES, &c., required for the Extension of the supply and service Mains and Town distribution.

2. Copies of Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chairman, Dhulia Municipality, on payment of Rs. 8, or they can be inspected at the Office of the Municipality at Dhulia any Week-day between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

3. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. CUMINE,
President, Dhulia Municipality.

Dhulia, Municipal Office, 9th July, 1894.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 23rd day of July, 1894, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Messrs. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE and JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, the Official Liquidators of the said Company, at the Mill premises, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidators, are in Person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock in the Noon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Mr. W. H. CROWE, the District Judge of Poona, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1894.

P. B. PHALAT,
Clerk of the District Court, Poona.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .........£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .............£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY. | GALLE. |
| CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. |
| MADRAS. | HONGKONG. |
| COLOMBO. | SHANGHAI. |
| KANDY. | |

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months........................ 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ............ 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.........................Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India „ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .........Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 30 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 15 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 29 | Half-yearly | „ 32 |
| Quarterly | „ 16 | Quarterly | „ 18 |
| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 6-8 |

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..................Rs. 5
Second do. ...................„ 2-8
Third do. ...................„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..................As. 8 per line.
Second do. ...................„ 4½ „
Third do. ...................„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..............Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line....................„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-Yearly | „ 6 | Half-yearly | „ 7-8 |
| Quarterly | „ 3 | Quarterly | „ 3-12 |

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Post Free.*

Per Annum ..................Rs.
Half-yearly ..................„
Quarterly ....................„

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. Gospel Address by Rev. A. H. Bowman, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Cricket: R. I. M. vs. Military Medical.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music on the Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tannadice entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Kestor left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Selas yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Cathay and Maria Valerie entered the dock yesterday.

EKADASEE FAIR.—The annual Ekadasee Fair will be held, to-day, at the Walkeshwar Temple.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet to-morrow afternoon, at Love Grove, Worli, at 4-30 (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Java, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., to-day.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game to-night. The sides will be—Gymkhana backs and Rangers' forwards vs. Rangers' backs and Gymkhana forwards.

THEFT AT COWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD.—Nathoolal Bhagwan, the keeper of a sugar factory, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, has reported to the police, the theft of silver ornaments, a Roskopf watch, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 73, from an open box in the factory. The premises appeared to have been entered through an opening made in the wall.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Khoodabux Chotoo, a Mahomedan, aged forty years, who arrived in Bombay, on Wednesday morning, was going along Abdul Rahman Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was knocked down and run over by a carriage, sustaining a fracture of the right leg. The police had the man removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March.......Fur's Vaterland..........Ackermann.
Overture....Eliza E Claudio..........Mercadante.
Gavotte ....Alexina ........................Asch.
Selection....Rip Van Winkle ..........Planquette.
Polka.........Izetta (Piccolo solo) ........Jones.
Valse .........Viennaise......................Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Ryley and the Officers, the Band of the 1st L. N. L. Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Overture.........Light Cavalry............Suppe.
Selection.........I Promessi Sposi.........Ponchiello.
Valse .........Joie Envolee...............Waldteufel.
Gavotte .........Genevieve ..................Kia Ora.
Selection.........Erminie.....................Jakobowski.
Polka.........Jeu D'Esprit ..................Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT ALTAMOUNT ROAD.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Symington, secretary of the Atlas Insurance Company, was driving his mail-phaeton down Altamount Road, when the rear axle broke, separating the front wheels from the body of the carriage, and throwing the occupant on to the road. Mr. Symington received a cut on the back of the head and a slight injury to his right arm. He was conveyed home by two gentlemen, who were passing at the time. The horse, which bolted with the front wheels, was secured in Mr. Barrow's compound.

A TABOOT COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—At a quarter to four o'clock, yesterday morning, the Huzria Moholla taboot, together with the mandap erected over it, was completely destroyed by fire. It appears that naked lights were as usual kept burning under the mandap, in front of the taboot, suspended with ropes. A breeze suddenly blew the curtain on to one of these lights, and the whole curtain was ablaze in a moment. Fanned by the breeze, the flames caught an open tin full of kerosine oil, which was kept under the taboot to feed torches when the procession goes out, and in a few minutes the whole mandap was on flames. Before the arrival of the fire-brigade the whole erection was razed to be ground.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway prosecuted Goma Bhimji, a dealer in dry leaves, having his place of business, at Khoja Street, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house, at Khoja Street, and eleven others on a charge of gaming therein with cards and money, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. It appears that on certain information previously received, Inspector Holdway together with a couple of policemen proceeded to the house kept by the first accused in Khoja Street, and having forced opened the door, entered the room and arrested eleven of the accused in the act of gaming. The keeper succeeded in making his escape. He was subsequently arrested by Inspector Holdway and held to bail. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the keeper to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 8 each.

A WARNING TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Captain F. R. Fraser, of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, charged Mr. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, owner of the Parsee Sanitarium, at Colaba, with letting loose ferocious dogs without muzzles and with mischief, under Section 19 of Act 48 of 1860 and Section 428 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Yorke-Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Panday was defended by Mr. DeSouza, pleader. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said: On the evidence adduced I have come to the conclusion that the dog in question was ferocious within the meaning of Section 19 of Act 48 of 1860. I judge of its ferocity from its acts. The fact of a dog cruelly attacking a puppy of the opposite sex (and there is no doubt that he did so attack and severely injure it) and the fact of this dog having on three occasions rushed at the same dog while passing along the road, leads me to the conclusion that the dog is ferocious towards other dogs. The accused is, therefore, convicted and fined Rs. 15.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICES.—Ali Nawaz Shah, late naka guard of the Sadar Naka, Shikarpur, having been convicted under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code, and Popat valad Tukaram, late revenue patel of the village of Avar, taluka Jalgaon, in the Khandeish Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

## A DISHONEST SERVANT AT THE YACHT CLUB.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Raghu Ludha, a servant in the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, was charged by Inspector Mynn, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 25. On Tuesday, the 10th instant, a Portuguese clerk in the employ of the club gave Rs. 60 in currency notes to accused, and asked him to get change for the same from the Currency Bank. Accused cashed the notes at the Bank, and, returning to the club, handed over Rs. 35 in cash to the clerk, remarking that he had not cashed the other notes of the value of Rs. 25, as they were of the Calcutta circle. The accused further said that as the notes of the Calcutta circle could not be cashed at the Bank he had given them to a Marwari to change. The Marwari had not ready cash at his disposal at the time, but promised to pay Rs. 25 in cash in the afternoon. Accused was sent to fetch the money in the afternoon, but returned with empty hands and put forward flimsy excuses. The clerk became suspicious and reported the matter to the police, who arrested accused, and recovered Rs. 25 from a Marwari, pointed out by him. The Marwari was called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, and deposed that accused had borrowed Rs. 25 from him on interest and executed a bond. On Tuesday, he repaid the money, and took back the bond which he had passed in favour of the witness for Rs. 25. Accused admitted that he had committed an offence, but begged forgiveness in consideration of his eleven years' faithful service in the Yacht Club, adding that this was his first mistake. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LADY GERTRUDE [illegible]ROCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant [illegible] quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it; cleanses the head of dandruff.

## ARREST OF OBJECTIONABLE FOREIGNERS IN BOMBAY.

### TWO MEN RELEASED BY THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran heard further arguments on a rule *nisi*, granted by his Lordship on the 5th instant, under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, requiring Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Common Gaol, to show cause why the seven foreigners named in the rule, who were alleged to be illegally or improperly detained by him in jail, should not be released. It will be remembered that, on Monday last, his Lordship, after hearing arguments of counsel, decided that as regarded five of the seven men arrested, the warrants issued under the signature of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, were in proper form, and that their arrest and detention in jail were legal and proper. With regard to two of the men, Oikia Milegeoff and Zeda A. Spaitor, it was held that the names were not properly given in the warrants; and the question of their arrest was adjourned till yesterday to enable the Government solicitor to file affidavits to show that those two men had given wrong names of themselves. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the applicants; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting solicitor to Government, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Lang said the question before the court was with regard to the indentity of the two foreigners before the court who had given their names as Asias Melitroff and Zeda A. Schweizer. An affidavit in the matter had been made by Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Butterfield, in which the latter stated that the men before the court were those whom it was intended to have arrested on the warrants. The two officers also stated that about four months ago, in consequence of instructions received, they went together and called upon the two men and others of their class at their club-house, and asked them for full particulars of their names, age, nationality, native laws, and other matters. The man Oikia Milegeoff then gave his name as Osias Melikoff, and his age as twenty-five years, stating that he was a Jew and a native of Odessa. The other man, Zeda A. Spaitor, gave his name as Zeda A. Schweizer, alias Moses Balam; and his age as thirty-four years, saying he was a Jew and a native of Roumania. Those particulars were taken down in writing by Superintendent Crummy, and the men had been since known to the deponents by the names then given them. The name Osias Melikoff appeared by a clerical error to be written in the warrant as Osias Melitroff; but there was no other person in Bombay known to the police by the last mentioned name. Superintendent Crummy, the learned counsel said, had in court the book in which the names were taken down as mentioned. With reference to Spaitor the only name he gave to the police was Schweizer. Whether he now chose to say he was known by the name Spaitor was of no consequence, while the clerical error in making out the warrant for the other man did not, the learned connsel argued, affect the validity of the document. The learned counsel referred to the case of Macdonald vs. Moatlock, based on the case of Renolls reported in Chitty's Reports, to show that in the opinion of Lord Justice Coleridge the difference in spelling a person's name did not warrant his being discharged. Mr. Lang referred to an affidavit filed that morning by the two prisoners in which Oikia Milegeoff and Zeda A. Spaitor swore that those were their correct names, and they had never given any others to a police officer. The Advocate-General submitted that the rule with regard to these two men should also be discharged, and that their detention in jail should be confirmed.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the prisoners, said that, in the book in which the names of the two men had been written together with those of the other persons, the name Asias appeared immediately over that of Oikia Milegeoff's, and the learned counsel contended that the police might have had the former name ringing in their ears when they put it down as Milegeoff's initial name. Spaitor had sworn he gave that name to the police, and not Schweizer; and as the ears of the police were not trained to foreign names, the learned counsel thought, they had wrongly entered it in the book. In regard to Milegeoff, Mr. Inverarity said, Government seemed to admit his contention, because that morning they had served another warrant on him in the name of Oikia Milegeoff requiring him to leave Bombay for Odessa within twenty-four hours of the receipt of such notice. It was rather extraordinary, said the learned counsel, to tell a person to remove himself from this city, when such person was kept in custody in jail at the same time. (Laughter.) It was further contended that all the foreigners who had been before the court, could not be directed by Government to go to Odessa, all that they could be ordered to do being to leave British India by a particular route. For instance, if the person for whom the warrant had been made out was at Poona, he could be ordered to leave India by way of Bombay or Madras, but his movements by sea could not be controlled by Government.

Mr. Justice Farran, in giving his decision, remarked there were two points for consideration in reference to the names, and his Lordship saw no reason to disbelieve that one of the men had given the name of Spaitor as taken down by the police. His Lordship could see no reason for the man giving a wrong name, and thought that the police had taken it down wrongly; and the names being dissimilar, Oikia could not be said to be the English equivalent for Osias. Assuming that the Governor-in-Council had these individuals before his mind, the first point to consider was, whether the men were entitled to say that the names on the warrants were not theirs, and that a mistake had been made. The other question was whether the Governor-in-Council had these particular men in his mind. That could only be answered by an affidavit made by those in authority about the Governor, and in the absence of such affidavit, his Lordship said, it was impossible to say that the Governor had the men in his mind when he issued the order for the arrest of the men. It appeared to his Lordship that the notice, in consequence of disobeying which the men had been arrested and put in jail, was not a notice requiring them to leave the country; and that therefore they had been improperly placed under arrest and ought to be released. His Lordship did not intend to go into the question whether the notice requiring them to go to a particular place was such as was contemplated by the Act. The men might be all foreigners, but it was to be remembered that the Act was a very stringent one, and so they were entitled to have it read accurately and carefully. His Lordship then made the rule absolute. Mr. Inverarity consenting, without prejudice, his Lordship signed, under the Code, an order for the release of the men from custody in jail.

### APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the application made by Mr. Hemming, solicitor, to admit to bail seven foreigners, who had been arrested in Bombay by the police under a warrant signed by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Chief Secretary (Political Department) to the Bombay Government. Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Hemming appeared for the applicants.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering judgment, said: This is an application made by Mr. Hemming on behalf of seven foreigners, who have been apprehended and detained by the Bombay Government under the provision of Sections 3 and 4 of Act III. of 1864, to admit the prisoners to bail under the provisions of Section 16 of that Act. By Act 15 of 1874, an Act for declaring the local extent of certain enactments and for other purposes under Section 3, it is enacted that the Act mentioned in the first schedule thereto is now in force throughout the whole of British India except the scheduled districts. Act 3 of 1864 is mentioned in that schedule. Under the provision of Section 5 of Act III. of 1864 it is necessary for the Governor-General of India in Council, if they shall consider it necessary, by a notification published in the "Gazette of India," to order that the provisions of Section 5 and the subsequent sections of the Act shall be enforced in British India, or such part thereof as shall be specified, for such period as shall be declared; and until such notification is made it appears that Section 5 and the subsequent sections are not in force. I have carefully made a search for any notification under Section 5, and can find no notification published. I have also been informed from the Bombay Secretariat that no notification has ever been issued under Section 5 so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned. There being no such notification, Section 16 is not in force in this Presidency, and I have no power to make any order under it, and I must refuse Mr. Hemming's application. I am inclined to think, looking at the interpretation clause as to the meaning of the words "Magistrate of the District," Section 6 of the Act and para. 2 of Section 15 of the Act, that "magistrate of the district" in Section 16 does not include a Presidency Magistrate. I also think that if those words did include a Presidency Magistrate, that the power of admitting to bail under that section applies only to persons arrested and proceeded against under Sections 14 and 15 of the Act and not in regard to persons arrested under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act.

Mr. Hemming then asked his Worship to make a reference to the High Court.

The Magistrate replied that he could not do so as he had no jurisdiction to dispose of the application.

Mr. Hemming said that on the last occasion he understood his Worship to say that he would make a reference to the High Court.

The Magistrate said that he felt inclined to do so, but seeing that he had no juri-diction, he could not refer the matter to the High Court.

Mr. Hemming said that his Worship could give his decision subject to its being confirmed by the High Court. It was a very important question, and if his Worship would do this the course would save a lot of expense to the prisoners, and besides it would be speedily disposed of by the High Court if a reference was made by the Magistrate. They were determined to appeal, but as the course would involve delay and heavy expenses, he asked his Worship not to force them to appeal, but to give his judgment subject to the opinion of the High Court.

The Magistrate remarked that he would give a copy of the judgment at once to enable Mr. Hemming to go to the High Court immediately. If he adopted the course suggested by Mr. Hemming, he would have to recall his judgment.

Mr. Hemming said that if the Magistrate only gave judgment as it was, and make it subject to a decision of the High Court, there would be no necessity of recalling the judgment.

The Magistrate said that the question was a very important one, and as it involved the liberty of the subject he would give his decision subject to the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Nicholson asked his Worship to hear him before he decided to make a reference to the High Court. Mr. Hemming made his application under Section 432, which provided that a Magistrate might release a person on bail, pending the opinion of the High Court if a reference was made to that court. If a reference was made to the High Court, Mr. Hemming would at once apply to the court to release the prisoners on bail, pending the decision of the High Court.

Mr. Hemming remarked that he had not the remotest idea of making such an application, and he promised not to make it if the decision was given subject to the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Nicholson contended that the court could not make a reference, as the matter was not before the court which could make a reference only in a warrant or summons case.

Mr. Hemming submitted that in making an appeal to the court he would have to go through many formalities, such as giving notice of his intention to the Public Prosecutor, and that would delay the matter.

Mr. Nicholson having undertaken to dispense with such a formality, the Magistrate said that he felt sure that the High Court would take up the matter at once as it involved the liberty of the subject, and promised to supply a certified copy of the judgment to Mr. Hemming by three o'clock.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

### THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

#### LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LADY JANBAI VS. SALEH MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an application by the defendants and respondents for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from a decision of the Appeal Court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who decided in favour of Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, upholding the will and the codicils that were objected to by the other side. In the court below, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley had passed a decree in favour of Moosabhoy Tharia, in January, 1893, which Lady Janbai appealed from, and had it materially varied by the Appeal Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Lady Janbai.

Mr. Anderson said this was an application under Section 596 for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The learned counsel stated what properties Lady Janbai inherited under the will and three of the codicils. The amount involved in the appeal was over Rs. 10,000.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the affidavit on which leave was applied for, granted a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROBATE.

Mr. Anderson then showed cause against a summons requiring Lady Janbai to show cause why the grant of probate to her should not be stayed until the disposal of the appeal to the Privy Council. The application was made under Section 608 of the Code. Mr. Anderson said it was for the other side to make out a special case in support of their application, showing that the appeal, even if successful, would be nugatory if the probate was allowed to issue. The learned counsel submitted that, in this case, there was nothing of the sort to fear. Ali Mahomed Jafferbhoy, in his affidavit, said he believed that, if probate of the three disputed codicils was allowed to go, Lady Janbai would be entitled to receive the income of the properties; and in case the order of the Court of Appeal was reversed, the property and income, of which Lady Janbai might obtain possession, would be disposed of and spent, and there would be a great difficulty in recovering the same from her, and that the estate of the deceased would consequently suffer loss. In reply Lady Janbai, in her affidavit, said that the first codicil was only declaratory that certain property belonged to her. The second disputed codicil gave her the absolute interest in two immoveable properties at Zanzibar in which life interest had already been given to her with reversion after her death to her own sons, while the third disputed codicil gave the house at Land's End Road to her youngest son, and to herself a present of Rs. 50,000, besides making certain declaratory provisions. It was not her intention, she said, to sell or mortgage or dispose of any of the properties, and the only properties the decree of the Appeal Court would enable her to deal with were two immoveable properties at Zanzibar and Rs. 30,000, the balance still due to her of the present of Rs. 50,000 given to her by the third disputed codicil. Ali Mahomed had no interest whatever in those properties, and they would go to her own sons. Even under the will she was entitled to the income of the two Zanzibar properties. Apart from her interest under the will and codicils, she said she was possessed in her own right of property, both moveable and immoveable, of the value of several lakhs of rupees, and there would be no difficulty in recovering from her the value of the benefits she derived under the codicils admitted to probate by the Appeal Court, and there was no risk whatever of the estate suffering any loss by probate being granted. She said that the application was made for the purpose of causing unnecessary delay in her obtaining probate of the last three codicils, and she was informed that it would probably take not less than two years before the appeal to the Privy Council would be disposed of. In his reply Ali Mahomed referred to matters which had been considered and disposed of by the Appeal Court, probably with a view to prejudice the mind of the court. What was the use, said the learned counsel, of going back to former affidavits? Lady Janbai said she owned in her own right properties worth several lakhs of rupees. There was no ground for the fear that the estate would suffer any loss whatever. Even if the appeal were decided against her on all the three codicils, she was worth far more than could be found against her, and the estate would not suffer. If ever it was possible to say that an appeal was hopeless, Mr. Anderson said it was this.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Saleh Mahomed and his brother, said the important codicil was the third. It was not a codicil declaratory of property of her own; and it was a sweeping statement to say that everything in Zanzibar and in Bombay belonged to her. It was not a declaratory codicil, and if she took the property, there would be no check upon her.

Mr. Justice Farran said the appeal to the Privy Council would take time, and no court would stop the grant of probate so long. Supposing that they took a guarantee from the other side not to deal with the properties under the three codicils?

Mr. Inverarity said that, in that case, they would not object to the probate being issued.

After some further discussion, their Lordships made the following order: Probate to issue of the three disputed codicils on Lady Janbai undertaking not to act on them or any of them except that she is at liberty to take Rs. 30,000, the balance of the Rs. 50,000 legacy in the fifth codicil on justifying sureties to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary for refund of money. The rule for stay of issue of probate was discharged. Costs to be costs in the appeal.

WE are informed that the profits of the Punjab Banking Company, Limited, for the past half-year, amounted to Rs. 18,883. This represents over 10½ per cent. on the bank's paid-up capital, or, at the rate of over 21 per cent. per annum. The bank's deposits increased by Rs. 1,12,000 during the half-year; and the cash and Government securities on hand on 30th June amounted to over Rs. 10,00,000, which is an extremely liberal reserve against deposits of under Rs. 30,00,000. The accounts are in course of being audited.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HOOK-SWINGING FESTIVAL.

THE *Indian Spectator* is glad to learn that, at last, the hook-swinging which has been a horrible feature of the annual temple festival at Sholavandan in the Madma District, has been stopped by order of Government. The manner in which the District Magistrate and his subordinates went about their work is worthy of all praise. Persuasion was tried; but in vain. It was found by secret means that it fell to a wealthy inhabitant of the village to undergo the ordeal. It may be said here that the Brahmins and the higher castes take no interest whatever in this horrible ceremony. The District Magistrate tried to persuade the father and brothers of the victim-elect to withdraw from the gruesome game, but they would not. The young man himself announced that he had been affected by Divine inspiration to undergo the torture, would not desist; and had to be arrested. Everything has since passed off quietly in the village. The manner in which this disgraceful and inhuman custom has been put down reflects great credit on the Government of Madras. Our *laissez-faire* politicians may exclaim against the interference with personal liberty, yet humanity has gained by the suppression.

THE LATE MR. SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says: In the death of the universally respected and esteemed Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, the Parsi community, of which he was a prominent member, has sustained another heavy loss. He was almost the last of the line of those Parsi merchants whose wealth and enterprise contributed so much during the first half of this century towards the growth and prosperity of the commerce of Bombay. Those merchants were indeed the pioneers of our foreign trade, both with the United Kingdom and China. As a merchant, Mr. Sorabjee was honoured for his exemplary commercial integrity, his keen foresight, his shrewd and successful financing, and, above all, his mature knowledge and experience as a man of business. We think, we are not far wrong, when we say, that his knowledge of economic problems affecting India's trade was almost unique among Indians; while his extensive information of a most reliable character was the theme of general admiration. Almost wholly engaged in business, Mr. Sorabjee took a smaller part in our public affairs. But it must be said to his credit, that when he did, no man spoke with better judgment, moderation, and authority than he.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN NATIVE STATES.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: We learn that the authorities at Simla intend, if the financial necessities require an addition to the revenue, and if the political pressure from Lancashire cannot be wholly ignored and overcome by the Ministry to subject to a countervailing excise only the cotton products turned out by mills worked by machineries wholly exempting hand-loom productions. So far all right. But we learn further that the authorities do not intend to arrange for the subjection of the produce of mills in Native States, on the spot, but mean to levy on it the duty at the frontiers if the produce be exported to British teritory. If this course be followed a great injustice will be done to the mill-industry in British India. It will be at a disadvantage in the markets in Native States, the products of the mills wherein shall enjoy a protection of 5 *per cent.* The tendency will necessarily be to transfer capital from British India, to at least the larger of our Native States. We are informed that it would even be profitable to transfer erected mills; for the cost of removal would be covered up by the immunity from the 5 *per cent.* duty in the course of only three or four years. We hope, therefore, that Government will think twice before they take such a ruinous and suicidal course. We know that the British Government has no right to tax the industry of Native States. But, treaty-rights would not be violated if, on account of the necessities of the Empire, the rulers of these States be induced to do with the mill-industry in their territories the same, which Lancashire and the Home Government compels the Indian Government to do.

COLLECTOR PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The *Indian Spectator* states:—It is a pity that Government did not, in their letter to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal on the question raised by the refusal of the Collector-Presidents of the Broach and Belgaum Municipalities to supply him with the information he politely asked for, explicitly declare their opinion as to whether the demand was unreasonable, and the said Presidents were justified in curtly declining to give the information, and in doing so, on their own responsibility, without laying the letter of request before the Committees. If they were right Mr. Lely was wrong, and so also the non-official Presidents of the Municipalities, who gave the information asked for. Did they in doing so show that they did not appreciate the value of time and of official labour, wasted in responding to "unnecessary calls for information, by which public business would be hampered?" This was the plain issue, and we, at least, are unable to find an unambiguous finding on it, in the letter sent by Government.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes: Government assume a perfectly neutral attitude in the controversy between the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and certain Presidents of Municipalities. While they admit that the information asked for ought to be available to the public in the shape of certified copies of the papers in which it is embodied, they also hold that Government have no power to interfere in the matter and the matter is not sufficiently important to call for such interference. The Presidents have in the view of Government full power to place or not such requests for information before the Municipalities as they think proper. This may perhaps admit of doubt. But it is something to note that Government have lately called the attention of the Municipalities to the fact that documents forming their acts or records of their acts are public documents of which any member of the public is entitled by law to get certified copies if they are applied for in the regular way.

The *Gujerati* remarks.: The reply of Lord Harris' Government to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal is an interesting and not wholly unexpected indication of the tendencies that are unhappily now in the ascendant in this Presidency. Mr. Chimanlal raised a plain and simple question of constitutional importance, and Government, instead of dealing with it in a straightforward manner, wander into the discussion of wholly superfluous and irrelevant considerations. Mr. Lee-Warner's dissertation on the rights and privileges of Councillors seems to us to be uncalled for, because Mr. Chimanlal himself never based his request for information on a legal right. How public documents should be proved is utterly beside the specific issue submitted to Government. Even a tyro in local self-government in India knows that the president of a municipality has the power of general superintendence over the keeping of municipal records. But we fail to understand how that affects the question whether or not the president of a municipality is bound to place a communication before the Board, when it is addressed to him as such president.

The *Native Opinion* observes: The reply of the local Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal's letter, covering the whole correspondence before Government on the question of supplying municipal information, is as curious as it is unintelligible. We have carefully read the whole of the said correspondence, and to our perception, there is nothing in the Hon'ble gentleman's letter that may be construed into a desire to enjoy any greater privileges than the general public enjoy, or to ask nothing beyond placing his letter before the several Corporate bodies for an expression of their opinion as to whether the required information might or might not be given to him. But, while the Government reply raises a whole cloud of legal technicalities, and discusses them at some length, as if Mr. Chimanlal as a lawyer did not know them, they conveniently forget the main question at issue. The information asked for related to primary education, and was not intended to tap any state secrets involving questions of a state policy; and yet the official presidents did not comply with a reasonable request, but declined to place the said letter before the municipal bodies. A decision from Government was needed on this point, but the ignoring of which, however, will only make official presidents defiant not only to the outside pubic, but to the municipal bodies as well.

The *Gujerat Darpan* states:—The resolution of the Bombay Government which was recently issued on the correspondence between the Hon'ble. Mr. Chimanlal and some of the municipal presidents of his constituency plainly shows the hostile attitude of the official presidents and the Government towards local self-government. Instead of compelling the municipalities to furnish the information sought by the Hon. member or to place his letters before the Board the Government come out to defend the arbitrary proceeding of the officials and remind Mr. Chimanlal that outside the Legislative Council he is no better than other citizens of the country. The Resolution evades the point at issue that whether it is incumbent on official presidents to place or not a letter which is adressed to them as the President of the Municipal Board before the Board. The point remains uncleared, and the resolution strikes upon another cord to draw the attention of Mr. Chimanlal to the thanks and gratitude he owes in being allowed a seat in the Legislative Council as if it were a matter of personal favour and not of privilege.

A EUROPEAN engine-driver of the N.-W. Railway has been arrested by the railway police for alleged theft of a blanket from the running-room at Montgomery. The accused, who is now on bail, states that he purchased the blanket from the Co-operative Stores at Lahore, and that he was at Phillour when the theft was reported at Montgomery.

## THE INSURRECTION IN KOREA.

ACCORDING to the latest correspondence published in the Japanese papers, the trouble in Korea seems to be developing more and more importance. At present the disturbance appears to be confined principally to Zenra Do and Chusei Do, but news of more or less disorder is reported from other localaties, so that many people fear lest the whole peninsula may ere long be plunged in one vast revolutionary war. The insurgents in Zenra Do are said to include a large number of gamblers, robbers, and other lawless characters, but the forces gathered together in Chusei Do belong to quite another category. The latter are said to consist of respectable people and to be under admirable control. On tha whole, the people now in arms against the Soul Government are reported to be conducting themselves with moderation and even benevolence towards the population. They never levy contributions upon peaceful folks; they pay handsome prices for whatever they take from private people, and they maintain themselves by seizing whatever Government property they can lay their hands on. For the present, instead of hurrying in the direction of Soul, the insurgents are said to be busily engaged in accumulating stores of provisions, arms and ammunition, and in winning the hearts of the people in general.

Accounts differ as to the number of men in arms against the Soul Government. According to the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun's" correspondent, the Togaku-to malcontents, who constitute the backbone of the insurrection, are estimated to be about 4,000 strong, while the total number of insurgents is put at more than 10,000. They are armed in various ways, some with matchlocks and others with swords and spears. The number of matchlocks is believed to be about 3,000 in all. Of these some 2,000 have been in the possession of the insurgents from the beginning, while the remainder were obtained by plundering armouries belonging to the Government. About 100 men are mounted and serve as scouts. From the manner in which the insurgent forces march and fight, the Japanese newspaper correspondents infer that they must have been drilled in modern style. Some writers even state that several Japanese are among the rebels.

Certain local functionaries and military officers have joined the rebels. Kim Seiho, the commander of the Garrison at Zenshu, having long been known to be in communication with the Togaku-to, was put under arrest. Being, however, a man of extraordinary bodily strength, he forced his way out of the prison, but was soon overtaken by a party of soldiers and despatched on the spot.

The first collision between the Government troops and the rebels took place at Reisan on the 28th of March (Korean Calendar), resulting in a victory for the former. The next encounter was on the 16th of May (April 2 of Korean Calendar), at a place called Hakusan. This time the Government troops were completely routed. They were foolish enough to be deceived by a party of rebels who feigned to retreat in disorder, and drew their pursuers deep into the enemy's camp, where they were suddenly surrounded on all sides. More than two hundred of them were killed or wounded, and the rest fled in all directions. This disastrous defeat is said to have completely demoralized the Government forces.

The troops, about 800 strong, sent to Gunsan on board the three Chinese men-of-war, landed there in safety on April 7th (Korean Calendar), after hestitating for some time, and the Chinese war vessels returned to Ninsen on the 16th instant. The officer in command of one of these ships, Hei-yen, is said to have explained that the Chinese Resident, Mr. Yuan was unwilling to place the war-vessels of his country at the service of the Korean Government, but that he had finally to give his consent in consequence of the latter's incessant solicitation.

The insurgents are reported to have succeeded wonderfully in winning the sympathy and confidence of the people in general. Even in Soul two-thirds of the population are said to be friendly towards the rebels. Intense excitement prevails among official classes in the capital.

Our Soul correspondent writing under date of May 25th, says:—"The riot which began in the magistracy of Ko Bu in Chulla province, and for a while attributed to the Tong Hak or anti-foreign feeling, has taken on quite a serious phase. As was suspected by not a few the agitation is a revolt from the present official despotism. It is clear now that the insurrectionists have enough of a following to make a stand. They refuse Tong Haks, boldly announcing that they are not interested in banishing foreigners, but to be freed from their yoke of bondage. They have issued a Call stating in most respectful terms their allegiance to their sovereign, but scoring the officials who close the ears and eyes of the King to all news and reports. Ministers of State, Governors and magistracy are all indifferent to the welfare of the country and bent only on enriching themselves. Civil Service examinations are a farce, being nothing more than places of barter. They care not for the debt into which the country is fast sinking, they are proud, vainglorious, adulterous, avaricious. Many of these officials live in Soul and own country residences and rice-fields. They flatter and fawn in peace, desert and betray in times of trouble.

This call comes very near the truth. The troops despatched to Chulla province have met with reverses. The King issued a proclamation three days ago assuring the insurrectionists of his desire to mete out justice. The Governor of the province has been deposed, the magistrate of Ko Bu, the hotbed of the insurrection, deposed and disgraced—receiving the same treatment meted out to traitors. The special envoy sent from Soul to invertigate the trouble, reported so unsatisfactorily that he, too, is in disgrace, and this does not take into account those who are sure to be sent into "exile."

The Government here undoubtedly have cause for alarm. Loyalty is a commodity little known, though a good deal prated about. The danger now is of the trouble spreading to new and unaffected districts. However, a little more administration of wholesome justice will do much toward quieting the disaffected people. In the meantime, so report has it to-day, the rice-fields remain unplanted and a new danger has to be met here."—"Japan Mail (June 9)."

## THE KOREAN DISTURBANCE AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Considerable excitement prevails in Tokyo about the probable consequences of the rapidly developing insurrection in Korea. On Monday, June 4, the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun" issued an Extra containing somewhat alarming news on this subject. The first item published was the following telegram, dated Soul, June 3rd, said to have been received by the Government:—

The Government troops have suffered a serious defeat at Reisan, the second officer in command and about 200 officers and men having been slain. The Togaku-to troops have already possession of Sekijo in Chusei Do, and threaten to march upon Soul. The Korean Government has, accordingly, despatched a party of a little over 500 troops and secured the pass of Tai-an.

All letters from Korea agree in stating that the insurrection is daily increasing in strength and popularity. According to a letter dated Fusan, May 20, the total strength of the rebels is estimated at a little over 10,000. This estimate is more moderate than others, and may, perhaps, be accepted as coming nearer to the truth. The leader's name is Tei Dorei, his assistant commanders being Jo Sokaku and Sai Taiga. They have placed garrisons at twenty-seven places. During the day time, troops are drilled, and at night something like a religious service is said to be always performed in the camp.

The rebel leaders are said to have instructed their followers to be sparing of bloodshed as far as possible, and on no account to plunder or otherwise injure the people.

The locality now in the possession of the rebels is popularly called the granary of Korea. All tribute rice expected from the district has been seized by the insurgents, and the Government troops are said to be already suffering from scarcity of provisions. This is especially the case with the garrison at Zenshu, where want of food is reported to have caused much sickness.

The Korean Government is said to have made thorough changes in the personnel of provincial functionaries throughout the country. This measure was taken owing to a belief that the present trouble had its origin in the tyrannous administration of the local authorities. It is, however, doubtful whether such measures will have any effect in stemming the tide of rebellion.

According to the "To-A Boeki Shimbun" of Fusan the Japanese men-of-war, the Tsukushi and Yamato left that port for the rebel districts on the 22nd ult. Chinese, French, and English war-vessels are also stated to have steamed in the same direction.

Referring to the number of troops dispatched by the Chinese Government to Korea, some Japanese papers state that they reach ten thousand, but the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" puts no confidence in the report. The China correspondent of the "Nichi Nichi" telegraphed to that paper that seven hundred men of the Infantry and one hundred men of the Artillery will leave Taiko, and seven or eight hundred of the Infantry start from Sankaimon for Korea. A detachment of soldiersis to leave Ryojunko, and preparations are being hurriedly made for their despatch.

Telegraphic intelligence published in the native papers state that the Korean capital has been surrounded by the Togaku-to, but little reliance can be placed on this report, for a telegram which reached the "Nichi Nichi" announces that the enemy after advancing into the Zen Province took up a position in the locality, and the armies of the Government and the Togaku-to are now brought face to face. No fighting has been reported from either camp, and it may therefore be taken as ganted that the capital has not yet been surrounded.

The reported despatch of Russian troops is now said to be groundless. A telegraphic message from Tientsin received by a private company in Tokyo states that a large mob, comprising 15,000 persons, have broken out into rioting at Kirin, a district near the boundary between Russia and Korea.

The Japanese Government has sent an intimation to the Chinese Government that it is despatching troops to Korea to afford protection to the Japanese Legation Consulates, and her subjects. The date of the despatch of this message has not been published.—"Japan Mail."

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplde. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 38 25 | 27 35 | 27 39 | 25 34 |
| Thursday, July 12th | 1 23 | 1 4 | 0 95 | 1 1 |
| Total | 39 48 | 28 39 | 28 34 | 26 35 |
| Total fall to July 12th, 1893 | 45 30 | 39 39 | 39 38 | 37 95 |
| Total fall to July 12th, 1892 | 28 87 | 23 81 | 21 33 | 25 68 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Karachi, Delhi, Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval and Surat, a brisk to rapid fall at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Akola, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, and the force has been moderate to strong at Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Allahabad, 28 at Bhuj, 18 at Akola, and 14 at Khandwa, Agra, Malegaon, Amraoti and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 3° above the normal at Raipur and Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations continue to be steadily within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Bellary, Secunderabad, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore, Neemuch and Raipur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (3·20"), Belgaum (3·00"), Ahmedabad (2·75") and Jabulpur (2·65"), between one and two inches at Rajkot, Indore, Raipur, Poona and Malegaon, nearly an inch at Khandwa, Bombay and Goa, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Jkansi, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. Abnormals indicate that the depression which was in the neighbourhood of Karachi has passed further westwards, and another large depression appears to exist to the eastwards or east-south-eastwards of Raipur. The baric gradients are steep round about the depression, and strong squally winds with heavy rain are to be expected in the Central and North-West Provinces and Berar. This disturbance is approaching the Central Provinces and shows a tendency to move westwards. As the storm approaches the Central Provinces the rainfall on the West Coast between Mangalore and Bombay will increase, and the weather will become squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain in all districts.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Thursday's observations show that a very rapid increase of pressure has occurred in Lower Sind, and the depression which passed into the Arabian Sea, yesterday, is lesser in Lower Sind, and has either filled up or advanced westward beyond the range of Indian observations. Depression near the Orissa coast, yesterday, has marched across the South Orissa coast, and is now advancing west north-west through the Sambalpur district and the Central Provinces. It is a remarkable and well-defined cyclonic storm of rains, and is giving moderate to heavy rain in the areas over which it is passing. Strong winds now obtain at the Head of the Bay, and rainfall has fallen off in Burma and East Bengal. Strong monsoon continues in the West Coast, and the rainfall is moderate to heavy along the West Coast. The Deccan, the Central Provinces, Saugor, Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum report three inches and over. A cyclonic storm will, probably, continue to march west north-west towards Baghelkhand or the north-east district of the Central Provinces, and moderate to heavy rain is probable in the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur during the next twenty-four hours.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Banda, 2000 tons, Captain J Schuldt, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Beltor, 1930 tons, Captain T J Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (10th June), with a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

THE German East Africa Co's s s Setos, 1152 tons, Captain H Weisskam, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, Mr Aboung as cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Captain Mrs Anderson as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1932 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (23rd June) via Tuticorin, Colombo, and Calicut, with a general cargo, 17 deck passengers and two horses.

THE s s Tannadice, 1,408 tons, Captain L Le Miere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (28th June), with a cargo of sugar and 59 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE s s Jubeda, 1471 tons, Captain J F Tyndal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (30th June), with a general cargo and 905 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were 15 deaths amongst the pilgrims. The vessel is consiged to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday at 7 a. m. by Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie, Capt. G. Costanzo.—From Trieste.—Mr. and Mrs. Lohr, with two children, and servant and Mr. Ochs. From Suez.—Mr. G. Atenhan. From Aden—Lieut N. Malcolm.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain J F Jephson, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Captain and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Watts, Lieut A. C. Hamilton Smithett, Mr. Murcheson, Lieut E S Duff, and Major B. Allen. For Singapore. Mr. Ardesir Pestonjee, and Mr. Dorabjee Manockjee. For Colombo.—Mrs. Clara Kurimon.

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | C Fraser | 1330 | Hill | Not fixed | | F Muir & Co |
| C | Naseri | 850 | Raffin | Jedda | | B & P S N Co |
| E | Banda | 2005 | Schuldt | Calcutta | 12-7 | J M & Co |
| F | Purulia | 1554 | Metcalfe | Not fixed | | M Mackenzie & Co |
| F | Tannadice | ... | Lemore | Not fixed | | Haji Cassum |
| G | Setos | 1152 | Weisskan | Not fixed | | F Heyer |
| H | Abdool Cadir | 1380 | Joome | Not fixed | | F M M S Nemoji |
| K | Vortigern | 1892 | Houston | Not fixed | | K Nixon & Co |
| L | Mahanadi | 517 | Adam | Not fixed | | Shepherd & Co |
| L | Satrunjee | 547 | A Fakira | Not fixed | | do. |
| M | Henzada | 1341 | Brown | Rangoon | | M M & Co |
| N | Samoa | 4507 | Frizald | Marseilles | | K Nixon & Co |
| Q | Tanjore | 1482 | Garrett | Karachi | | H C Joosub |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sutlej | 2103 | Worcester | London | 13-7 | P & O Co |
| 2 | Arabia | 2314 | Read | Not fixed | | W&A Graham &Co |
| 3 | R Rubattino | 3044 | Merello | Genoa | | C Barbero |
| 4 | Surat | 1077 | Jepson | China | 12-7 | P & O Co |
| 5 | Java | 4053 | Tillard | China | 12-7 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Oriental | 2711 | Leyman | London | 7-7 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Mariavalerie | ... | Costanzo | Not fixed | | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Aldgate | 2208 | Chestur | Amsterdam | | K Nixon & Co |
| 9 | A J Balfour | 2270 | Miller | Not fixed | | K Nixon & Co |
| 10 | N Maru | 1729 | Brown | Not fixed | | Tata & Sons |
| 12 | Kirby Hall | 1760 | M Pierce | Liverpool | 16-7 | E Bates & Co |
| 13 | Cathay | 1873 | Symons | Not fixed | | P & O Co |
| 16 | Bombay | 2049 | Robertson | Dunkirk | 17-7 | J M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Nuddea (s) | Cane | Rangoon, June 23. |
| | Tannadice (s) | LeMiere | Mauritius June 28. |
| | Beltor (s) | Holman | London, June 10. |
| | Jubeda (s) | Tyndall | Jedda, June 30. |
| | Maria Valerie (s) | Costanzo | Trieste, June 18. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Assyria (s) | Shepherd | Persian Gulf, &c. |
| | Surat (s) | Jepherson | China, &c. |
| | Banda (s) | Schuldt | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Setos (s) | Weisskam | Zanzibar, &c. |

The steamer Tannadice, entered for loading yesterday for Mauritius.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Weak Stomachs.—The wisest cannot enumerate one-quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

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|---|---|---|
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*THE BOMBAY GAZETTE*
*OVERLAND SUMMARY.*
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 12.

There has been abundant and almost constant rain at the Presidency since the beginning of the present week, though the fall is considerably below the average to date; and in the districts, with a few exceptions, the rainfall has been sufficient for the sowing of the Cotton crop, and for agricultural operation generally. Cotton has been neglected by shippers, though taken pretty largely by local spinners; while Wheat has been dealt in to only a moderate extent though steady in tone; but a large business has been done in Oil Seeds in a strong market, and at a material advance in prices of Linseed and Rapeseed. Rates of Exchange receded 1-8d. per rupee from last Thursday evening's quotations, and after rallying slightly this morning, close at a decline therefrom of 5-32d. in Bank, and 1-8d. in Private Paper. Money is in moderate request; and rates of discount are unchanged. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freight quotations are unaltered; but the market is dull, and cargo scarce. Business in Imports has been restricted by the continuous rain as far as retail transactions are concerned; while the wholesale buyers have hardly begun to operate. Prices of staple Manchester goods show no change.

Money.—The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, according to the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, was virtually the same at closing on last Saturday afternoon, at 173¾ lakhs, as at the end of the week preceding, some considerable movement in several items of the Return, notwithstanding. The large amount taken in Loans in the previous week had been replaced to the extent of some 30¾ lakhs; but the addition to the Cash Balance thus gained was rather more than counterbalanced by withdrawals from Private Deposits; the only other important movement having been an addition of 8 lakhs to Government Securities on the one hand, and a reduction of the Bank's Balances with other Banks, of about 7 lakhs, on the other. In Bills Discounted there had been a trifling increase; and the net result of an addition to Government Deposits at the Head Office, and of withdrawals at the Branches, was a decrease of about ¾ of a lakh. Meantime there has been rather more demand for accommodation; but it has still been only moderate, and the Bank of Bombay minimum rate remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange opened last Friday with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. and 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Merchants' Bills continuing scarce, and a smart demand springing up from the Bazaar, rates receded to 1s. 0 29-32d. for Demand, at which a considerable amount was reported sold to the Bazaar for the mail and next. The few Mercantile Bills that came out were placed at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight, and later on, rates from Calcutta coming easier, has further receded 1-32d. On Saturday the tone of the market was again quiet on opening, at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a good amount was reported done during the day; but Calcutta coming easier, and few Mercantile Bills coming out, the rate receded 1-32d. to 1s. 0 27-32d. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 0 31-32d., which remained the quotation throughout the day, but with little offering thereat, and the market closed quiet, 1s. 0 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 0 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits were the nominal quotations at opening on Monday; but nothing transpired at the formar rate; though at 1s. 0 13-16d to 1s 0⅞d. the bullion dealers were reported to have bought pretty freely. In Mercantile Paper there was practically nothing doing beyond a trivial amount at 1s. 0 7/8d. for three months' sight Credits; the market both here and at Calcutta having been unsettled by the uncertainty with regard to the effect of the partial conversion of 4 per cent. Government Paper. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 0⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for ready and forward business, and remained thereat throughout the day with only a moderate enquiry apparent. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 0 7/8d.; but none were placed thereat, though a moderate amount was reported later on at 1s. 0 27/32d., and before the close Bank Demand was available for the mail at 1s. 0 25-32d. Yesterday, rates opened at 1s. 0 ¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 0 7/8d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter quotation a moderate amount was taken, and the rate then rose to 1s. 0 29-32d., at which nothing further offered. For Bank remittance, at the above quotations, there was no inquiry, and 1s. 0 25-32d. became the rate, at which also but little business transpired, and, later on, 1s. 0 13-16d. for July was reported. Reuter's telegram to hand this morning reported Sales of 16¾ lakhs of Indian Council Bills at 1s. 0 27-32d., 23¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 0⅞d. and 15 lakhs of extra Bills and Transfers, at 1s. 0⅞d. to 29-32d., in presence of which this market opened firmer at 1s. 0 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; but this rate did not last long, as the bullion dealers and the bazaar were early in the market, and bought as much as they could obtain, and the rate receded at once to 1s. 0 13-16d., at which there was still some enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 0 29-32d. to 15-16d. Bills having been placed at the lower; but, later on, Banks again reduced their selling price to 1s. 0 25-32d. (though 13-16d. was again given in one direction for a time) and closing quotations were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 0 25-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | 1s. 0 25-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | 1s. 0 13-16d. | " |
| Do. 4 | " | 1s. 0 27-32d. | " |
| Do. 6 | " | 1s. 0 29-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 | " | 1s. 0 29-32d. | " |
| Do. 6 | " | 1s. 0 31-32d. | " |
| Documents 3 | " | 1s. 0 15-16d. | " |
| Do. 6 | " | 1s. 1d. | " |
| Francs 3 | " | 1·35¾ | " |
| Do. 6 | " | 1·36¼ | " |

Government Paper was quoted on last Friday morning at 103¼, and 103 3/8 for Fours for Money and Account, respectively; and a decline of 1/8 per cent. from these rates took place in a quiet market, quotations leaving off, however, rather higher again, at 103 7-16 for cash, and 103 5-16 for the settlement; 3½ per Cents being called 102 7/8; and the 1842-3 four per cent. Loan, at 103. The market was weak all day on Saturday at 103 5-16 for Fours for Money and Account, this having also been the closing rate. 103 was quoted for 3½ per Cents; also for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, awaiting conversions. Fours were quoted at opening on Monday morning at 103 7-16 for cash, and 103 3-8 for the settlement; but declined to 103 5-16 and 103¼ in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off; 103 having been still quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Tuesday the market was steady throughout the day at 103 5-16 for Fours for Money and Account, this having been the closing rate, 103 was quoted both for 3½ per Cents, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43. Fours opened on Wednesday at 103 7-16 for cash and the settlement at the end of this month; but the rate afterwards advanced to 103½ in both positions, at which it remained steady until near the close, when a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, at 103 9-16 having been the final quotation; with 108 1-8 named for 3½ per cents. and for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3. To-day the feeling has been weak for Account, Fours having been quoted for the settlement at 103 7-16, at which they remained to the close; the cash price having been 103 9-16 throughout; and 3½ per Cents, and 4 per cent. of 1842-3, at 1031-8.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is 4 per cent. higher, at Rs. 125. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 105.

Shares.—During the past week the position of Cotton Mill Scrip has improved considerably, and an advance has taken place in a large number of cases; while Press shares generally have also increased in value. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note an advance of Rs. 45 in Empress Mills; of Rs. 40 in Connaught and Imperial; of Rs. 32½ in City of Bombay; of Rs. 35 in Maneckji Petit, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 30 in James Greaves; of Rs. 25 in Queen, Central India, and Britannia and Framji Petit; of Rs. 20 in Indian Manufacturing, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 19 in Leopold; of Rs. 18 each in Alliance, Presidency, Star of India, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in Soonderdas, and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, Khatao Mucconji, Mazagaon, and Southern Mahratta. Morarji Goculdas on the other hand, declined Rs. 30; and Dhun Rs. 15. In Press shares, Scinde Punjab advanced Rs. 100; Fort, Rs. 50; Albert of Kurrachee, Rs. 15; Bellary, Broach City, Munmar, New Berar, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each; Mofussil Rs. 2½; and Mercantile Re. 1¼; Sabapathy, and Sind being respectively Rs. 5 and Rs. 9 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma, first issue, are 50 higher; Bombay Four Mills have advanced Rs. 20; and Kemp and Co., Port Canning, and Thacker and Co., are all Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 45 during the week; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 20 lower.

### IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods.—In consequence of the constant rain this week the retail demand for staple *Grey Goods* in the Bazaar has been interfered with; while wholesale enquiry has been upon a small scale. We report no change in rates, however. Stocks are increasing in the poor state of demand; but orders from this side to Manchester have been upon a somewhat larger scale this week. There has been little doing in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods*, and prices of all are unchanged. There has been but a limited enquiry for *Locally made Goods*, but the meagreness of supplies supports rates. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar for the week have been 2,700 packages; and of *Local* 1,500 bales.

Yarns.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, with a small business passing, and prices unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending, on Tuesday last, with Exchange at Rs. 196¼, and prices half-a-dollar lower. In consequence of the scarcity of lots deliverable within a month to six weeks there has been a considerable falling off in forward demand. Spinners are anxious to sell lots deliverable at the end of September or in October; but these distant deliveries attract no attention. The week's Sales are estimated at 3,500 bales, and the market closed firm, at the following official quotations:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist ... ... No. 6s Mule | As. | 4¼ | to | 4 5-8 | per lb. |
| " ... ... " 8s | " | 4 5 8 | " | 4 7/8 | " |
| " ... ... " 10s | " | 4 7/8 | " | 5¼ | " |
| " ... ... " 12s | " | 5 | " | 5¼ | " |
| " ... ... " 16s | " | 5 7-8 | " | 6 1-8 | " |
| " ... ... " 20s | " | 6 | " | 6 3/8 | " |
| " ... ... " 24s | " | 6¼ | " | | " |
| " ... ... " 30s | " | 7¼ | " | 7¼ | " |
| " ... ... " 40s | " | 8¼ | " | | " |

Metals.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper*, and the price of this metal has advanced 4 annas per cwt. in a steady market. The market for *Yellow Metal* has been quiet, with a small business passing, and prices unchanged; *Iron* also being in the same position.

Coal has been a little firmer this week; and a lot of *Laird's West Hartley* for July-August shipment, has been sold at Rs. 14 per ton; and some *North Wales* at Rs. 13 per ton. Some Powell's Duffryn for August-September shipment has also been taken at Rs. 17 per ton. We quote alongside:—

West Hartley, ready, nil, forward Rs. 17¼ per ton.
Powell's Duffryn. Rs. 17 forward Rs 17¼ per ton.
Cardiff ............ " 17 " Rs. 17 do.
Japan ............ " 12¼ "

### EXPORTS.

Cotton was steady at the beginning of the week but afterwards became quiet in tone, without any movement in prices. Local consumers have been considerable buyers on the whole; but exporters have taken nothing at all on some days, and very little on others. The purchases of the former sum up about 9,000 bales, consisting of Oomra descriptions, Bengal, Broach, Dhollera, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned; while the latter have taken only some 1,500 bales of Oomras, Dharwar, and Bengal. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices on the same level as they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 15,500 bales compared with 25,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 12,550 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton to date show a decrease of 10,000 bales compared with the arrivals in the same time last year.

Below we give our usual Statement showing the shipments of Cotton Westward for the first six months of the year, from which it appears that, in the aggregate, they were 50,818 bales, or about 7¼ per cent. heavier than in 1893; the principal Ports of increase being Dunkirk, Triest, Genoa, Ghent, and Antwerp, those of decrease being principally Havre, Venice, Hamburg, Liverpool, and Piræus.

More or less rain, according to the telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts at the beginning of the week, had fallen over most of the Cotton area since last Thursday morning, and Cotton sowing was making good progress in the Bengal circle; while the plants were flourishing in most of the Oomra districts, and at Broach; though in some of the former more rain was needed, and in the latter, and at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, fine weather was needed.

This morning's telegrams report further rain in all the Cotton-growing districts; and a break in the weather was much needed at Broach, where 20 per cent. of the plants were damaged by too much rain, and in the Dhollera circle generally; while at Sholapore and Bellary the insufficiency of the rainfall, so far, was causing anxiety.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

| Cotton— | Per candy. Rs. | Per lb. —C. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | | 176—2 29-32d. |
| Do. F. G. | " | 160—2 21-32d. |
| Do. Good | " | 150—2½d. |
| Belatee, Fine | " | 183—3 1-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | " | 174—2 29-32d. |
| Khandeish, Fully Good, | " | 178—2 15-16d. |
| Do. Good | " | 170—2 27-32d. |
| Oomra F. Good | " | 183—3 1-32d. |
| Do. Good | " | 178—2 15-16d. |
| Broach, Good | " | 210—3 15-32d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | " | 204—3 11-32d. |
| Do. F. G. | " | 191—3 5-32d. |
| Do. Good | " | 186—3 3-32d. |
| S G Dharwar, Good | " | 193—3 3-16d. |
| Westerns " | | 189—3⅛d. |

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last are as follows:—

| | Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales. | Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 286,000 | 238,000 |
| Berar | 271,500 | 254,500 |
| Barsi and Nugger | 98,000 | 82,000 |
| Bengals | 261,000 | 191,000 |
| Hingunghat | 4,000 | 7,500 |
| Persian and Sind | 60,500 | 41,000 |
| Dhollera | 324,000 | 444,500 |
| Broach | 129,500 | 189,500 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 131,500 | 122,000 |
| Westerns and Madras | 13,000 | 19,500 |
| Total | 1,579,000 | 1,589,500 |

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1893 and 1894.

| Names of Ports. | 1894. | 1893. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | F.-P. Bales. | F.-P. Bales. | F.-P. Bales |
| Liverpool | 31,846 | 32 561 | —715 |
| London | 410 | 251 | +159 |
| Hull | 4,200 | 1,100 | +3,100 |
| Marseilles | 6,650 | 4,230 | +2,420 |
| Havre | 42,382 | 54,461 | —12,079 |
| Dunkirk | 47,607 | 30,940 | +16,667 |
| Antwerp | 123,411 | 116,776 | +6,635 |
| Ghent | 9,050 | 795 | +8,255 |
| Bremen | 10,905 | 7,720 | +3,185 |
| Hamburg | 155,951 | 159,683 | —3,732 |
| Barcelona | 14,950 | 12,060 | +2,890 |
| Genoa | 78,016 | 68,879 | +9,137 |
| Naples | 8,350 | 6,700 | +1,650 |
| Venice | 34,662 | 38,795 | —4,133 |
| Trieste | 126,336 | 117,155 | +9,181 |
| Piræus | 600 | 850 | —250 |
| Odessa | 31,680 | 25,892 | +5,788 |
| St. Petersburg | 2,200 | ..... | +2,200 |
| Gottenburg | 1,610 | 1,750 | —140 |
| Nykoping | 200 | ..... | +200 |
| Narkoping | 100 | .... | +100 |
| Malmo | 300 | ..... | +300 |
| Stockholm | 300 | 300 | .... |
| Total | 731,716 | 680,898 | Net Increase 50,818 = 7·46 per cent. |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

| Receipts. | 1894. Bales. | 1893. Bales. | 1892. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 15,671 | 11,532 | 21,859 |
| From 1st January to 11th July | 1,463,220 | 1,455,839 | 1,563,432 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week | 2,415 | 8,860 | 300 |
| From 1st January to 11th July | 737,766 | 703,805 | 823,237 |
| Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c. | | | |
| For the week | 653 | 4,546 | 2,001 |
| From 1st January to 11th July | 118,903 | 125,242 | 127,914 |

Wheat.—A moderate business upon the whole has been done for export in this staple during the week, and the tone of the market has generally been steady while the price of *Delhi* has advanced a little, making quotations stand as follows:—

| | Rs. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent. | 4 | 4 | 0 | per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | 4 | 2 | 0 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | 3 | 14 | 0 | " |
| Red Delhi | 3 | 6 | 6 | " |
| Hard Yellow | 3 | 14 | 0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad | 3 | 11 | 0 | " |
| Hard Red | 3 | 8 | 0 | " |

Seeds were steady in tone, with a considerable business for export passing at the end of last week; and since then transactions have been upon a large scale in a generally strong market, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced several annas per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 8-0-6 to Rs. 8-2-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | " 6-5-0 to " 6-6-0 | " |
| Do. do. Cawnpore | " 6-2-0 to " 6-4-0 | " |
| Do. Red do. | " 6-1-6 to " 6-4-0 | " |

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | 1894. cwts. | 1893. cwts. | 1892. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 66,089 | 49,897 | 47,595 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 2,492,520 | 5,167,137 | 7,753,873 |
| Linseed for the week | 36,230 | 26,471 | 22,096 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 4,949,246 | 3,680,243 | 3,270,478 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 61,586 | 49,839 | 42,475 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 2,923,796 | 3,767,938 | 1,184,104 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 1,060 | 1,193 | 1,076 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 742,571 | 942,599 | 845,542 |

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

| | 1894. cwts. | 1893. cwts. | 1892. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | ...... | 167,604 | 69,100 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 1,340,012 | 3,742,032 | 7,195,542 |
| Linseed for the week | 21,631 | 292,624 | 11,137 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 4,261,479 | 3,347,785 | 2,766,976 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 45,591 | 136,760 | ...... |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 2,397,208 | 3,195,745 | 845,889 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | ...... | ...... | 16,022 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th July | 885,938 | 1,078,586 | 929,094 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALLER—July 4, at Dharwar, the wife of Major E A Waller, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GEORGE—THADDEUS—June 20, at the Armenian Church of St Nazareth, Calcutta, by the Rev S Johannes, S C George of Rangoon, to Helen, daughter of M Thaddeus, Esq.

DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—July 9, at Shiyali, Ida Constance, daughter of J C Fernandez, District Munsiff of Shiyali, aged 6 months

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1894.

A very reasonable complaint has been made by the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce that the official announcement of the conversion of the 1842-43 four per cent. loan was not made in Madras simultaneously with its publication in Bombay and Calcutta. The notification was published here on June 30, while in the "benighted Presidency" the Public Debt Office up to July 4 had received no instruction regarding the scheme. This strange neglect of Madras was all the more serious seeing that the notification only gives one brief month for holders to intimate their assent to the scheme. It is satisfactory to learn that the Government of India, are making enquiries into the matter, and that the Southern Presidency is not likely to be similarly neglected, when financial notifications are issued in future. During the first half of this limited period the conversion has gone steadily forward, and it is thought that the whole outstanding loan of twenty crores will be presented for conversion, a saving of ten lakhs a year in interest being thereby effected. When the notification was first issued we expressed an opinion that the policy adopted was a halting one, and that it would have been better to have boldly dealt with the whole of the four per cent. debts. While adhering to this opinion, we cannot conceal from ourselves the difficulties which such a course might have entailed upon those responsible for the financial administration of an Empire in which the ordinary laws of political economy have before now been tried and found wanting. It would be foolish to carry opposition to a scheme so far as to ignore the other side of the question, and to refuse to examine the grounds which may be assumed to have determined the policy of the Finance Minister. Objection to the conversion of a single loan instead of the whole is based upon the ground that such a step is calculated to unsettle proprietors of other Indian Treasury bonds registered in London, to such an extent as to lead to heavy sales at reduced rates for transmission to India, with a consequent fall in exchange. Up to the present time, however, the notification has not had the result of lowering exchange rates. In fact, the Secretary of State was enabled on Wednesday to place more than the full quantum of Council Bills in the London market at advanced rates. Three crores of the '42-3 loan are held in London, and it is almost certain that the holders will take what may be described as Hobson's choice and assent to the conversion. The only change in the position of other creditors on the London register is that they now know conversion to be a possible contingency, and they may consequently be induced to realise either at home or in this country. But the question arises: would they be well advised to do so at the present juncture? They must do something with their money, and in the existing unsatisfactory state of the market, a good and profitable investment is a matter of some difficulty. Besides as we pointed out, the other day, there is a very general impression in commercial circles that the value of the rupee will rise considerably in the cold weather. If the London creditors share this very common belief it may reasonably be inferred that they will await the turn of the tide before selling their paper.

The Government of India were, no doubt, anxious enough to save the twenty-eight lakhs annually which an all-round conversion would have effected, but it is not surprising that they should hesitate before taking a course which might possibly have involved a demand for eighty crores of rupees. Of course, the reasonable probabilities were against such a wholesale surrender of Government bonds, but Mr. Westland refused to take the risk, however remote it might be. The course adopted was obviously a tentative one, and it may be safely assumed that Lord Elgin and his advisers would not have converted a single debt without having some hopes of repeating the operation on other four per cents. As a matter of fact the option of conversion, twelve months hence, has already been given to the holders of three other loans—the four per cents of 1854-55, and of May 1865, and the reduced loan of 1879. The creditors in regard to these obligations who signify their assent to the change, will be paid the half per cent. excess of interest for the ensuing twelve months at the Audit Office, as it would be manifestly inconvenient to have promissory notes in circulation bearing interest rates which are already under the ban of reduction. The option of conversion now will preclude the holders of these loans from complaining that they have been unfairly dealt with as compared with the '42-3 holders, should worse terms be propounded at a future time. The creditors have the option of assenting to a plan which will at least guarantee to them the full interest for another twelve months, and if this offer is not accepted it is possible a less favourable one may be made, at a later period. Should assent be given to conversion by some of the bondholders and not others, the Government will have an equally free hand in dictating terms to the creditors, for the conditions under which the bonds are issued give to the State very considerable executive powers. One portion of a particular loan may be dealt with quite differently from another, and if the Finance Minister cared to adopt so arbitrary a course he could notify the conversion of one, five, ten, or twenty bonds of a particular date, and leave the remainder entirely untouched. It would, however, be unjust to select particular holders in this fashion, and it may be assumed that in its dealings with creditors the State will not divide and sub-divide particular holders so invidiously. Any loan dealt with at all, will be dealt with in its entirety.

It has been suggested that if in the future a general conversion is decided upon, what is known as the "Goschen plan" should be followed, and that bondholders who up to a given date do not signify their dissent to the proposal, should be considered as assenting thereto. It must, however, be remembered that in this, as in so many other administrative details, the example set at home is open to grave objection when applied to India. It may fairly be assumed that in Great Britain, where the proceedings of Parliament are carefully watched, holders of Government securities are in almost all cases likely to know for themselves, or at any rate to be informed by their bankers, what proposals are being discussed in regard to questions affecting the public debt. In this country the position is not the same, and if a Bill was passed through the Legislative Council sanctioning wholesale conversion on the "silence gives consent" principle, a great number of the bondholders would remain ignorant of the fact, until suddenly confronted with it in presenting their paper for realization. They would then be told on the part of the Treasury that an Act had been passed altering the written terms of their promissory notes and reducing the interest thereon from four to three and-a-half per cent. Under such circumstances no amount of persuasion would induce these people to believe that the action of the State was just and fair as distinguished from being lawful. In India, too, the relation between the legislative and executive functions of Government are very close, and it would be no easy matter to bring a bondholder to see that an administration which is to this extent executively unable to alter the terms of its contract can by the exercise of its legislative powers fairly do so. Legislative sanction for the conversion now proceeding was not necessary, as the conditions set forth in the notification of a fortnight ago were all permissible under the terms plainly printed on every promissory note; but the Goschen plan would go outside such stipulation, and although it could not be carried out until sanctioned by the Supreme Legislative Council would be looked upon by holders, as a breach of contract. Again, possessors of India Government securities at home do not, as a rule, keep themselves very well posted with the doings of the Viceroy's Council, and would resent the enforcement of legislation altering the terms of their investment without making any reference to them whatever. In saying this we do not offer objections to an all round conversion; all we contend for is that it would be unfair to adopt the English plan in India, where such totally different conditions prevail.

There was a good demand for Councils in London on Wednesday, and the Secretary of State was able to dispose of the forty lakhs advertised at the rate of 1s. 0 7-8d. Fifteen additional lakhs were afterwards sold at 1s. 029-32d., being an advance of half-an-anna. The demand for money seems to have been pretty general, as of the fifty-five lakhs, twenty came to Bombay, twenty-two were for Calcutta, and thirteen for Madras. In business circles here, the ready sale of these Bills causes some surprise, in view of the slackness of trade, and no one seems to know where the demand for the Bills emanate. While it is satisfactory to note that the conversion scheme, alluded to in detail above, has not at present lowered rupee rates, the increase in the imports of silver are causing a good deal of uneasiness. Since last mail day considerably more than the normal quantity of silver has reached India, and the cry is "still it comes." The reason for this increment of imports is readily explained. The purchase of silver for India has been extremely limited during a somewhat long period, and imports have been small with the result that stocks have become low, and in some instances have been exhausted and are now being replenished. It is impossible to say how far this increase will develop, more especially as it often happens that when a large quantity of the metal is shipped from London it is diverted, even before being landed in Bombay, and is sent Further East. If the shipments are heavy there is certain to be a recrudescence of the demand for a larger import duty on the white metal than on other goods. It is believed, however, that at least for some time to come the Government of India will adhere to the policy pursued when the Tariff Act was passed, and regarding silver as an ordinary commodity of trade, will place no further fiscal restrictions on its importation. But how can silver be regarded as an ordinary commodity when its importation on a large scale, unlike that of all other goods, causes most serious dislocation to the whole trade of the country?

Indian missionaries at home on leave joined with their colleagues returned from China a day or two before the last mail left, and had a field-day in Belfast. They told their hearers nothing that was new according to the local papers, though the story they told was couched in new language, and delivered in such a manner as to absorb the closest attention of all present. Miss Staveley, of Surat, was one of the speakers at the Belfast meeting. It appears that while on sick leave she had visited several of the auxiliary branches of the Zenana Mission Society, and she rejoiced that several of the young ladies to whom the mission supplied bursaries are diligently prosecuting their studies so as to qualify themselves as medical missionaries, and expected that these would pass their final examination next year. Whatever their opinions of others, the European residents of India will invariably be found to support and applaud the efforts of medical missionaries, a fact which the societies themselves no doubt recognise. The medical missionary is more powerful for good than either the preacher or the teacher, and it is surprising to find any missionary unwilling to admit this. The Rev. Robert Boyd, of Borsad, who was at the Belfast meeting, is one of those who seek to discredit the medical missionary. Veiling his remarks under the assurance of his unwillingness to cast the least reflection on the medical branch of the mission, he instituted a comparison between the medical missionary and the teacher-missionary, and told his hearers he felt assured that on a test of ten years the teachers would be found to have done more good, for the reason that they mixed more with the people. But there is, no doubt, another side to the question. Then Mr. Boyd referred to zenana mission work, and said that although civilisation was shooting its branches out in all directions in India, the fact remained that only four girls out of every one hundred were at school. This is unfortunately true. But it is a matter for regret that Mr. Boyd did not know more of zenana mission work, or he would have better appreciated the respective value of the two classes of missionaries. But the missionaries themselves will discourage this comparison, and the pity is Mr. Boyd initiated it. The object of the demonstration in Belfast was to assist the Zenana Missions, and no better advocate could they have had than Mrs. Scott, whose vivacity and eloquence the Irish papers unite in extolling. She put the whole of the difficulties of Zenana Mission work before her hearers with remarkable lucidity. She spoke of the great difficulty of approaching the native women of India. The husbands, she said, would not impart information to their wives for the reason, as the husband would say, that the wife would become as good as he was himself, and so, perhaps, he would lose control over her. She (Mrs. Scott) had been in villages where an Englishwoman had never been seen until the advent of the Zenana Mission. In one place, she had been taken for an outlaw, and soon after, when she spoke of God and explained His ways, she was set down as the incarnation of all that was good. Yet the work went on slowly, for to travel from village to village and spend only an hour or night, perhaps, in each, would be to leave the work altogether undone. A native woman had said to her: "What would you think of the man who would till his land and water it and never come for the harvest?" Mrs. Scott admitted the argument, and pointed out to her audience that to reach a few was better than reaching none at all, and that was all they did, all they could hope to for a long time to come, for the labourers were few, though the harvest was great, and the work must be persevered in steadfastly, untiringly, and unceasingly.

We referred some time ago to the obstacles placed in the way of the navigation of the Fuleli Canal, and the inconvenience which resulted to persons having to travel between Hyderabad and Tando Bago. The proprietors of the steam launches were the first to memorialise Government, and now the inhabitants of Hyderabad have followed suit. The Sind authorities imposed a prohibitive fee of five hundred rupees on the launches with the result that the proprietors found it unprofitable to ply on the canal, and the travelling public are now subjected to inconveniences which are as annoying as they are unnecessary. Formerly, it appears, the journey used to be done either on camel back, or when the Fuleli was full, in boats. The former mode was both costly and dilatory, besides involving an amount of fatigue and discomfort too well-known to officers in Sind. The journey by boat involved risk to life, several accidents by the upsetting of boats occurring every season, while the return journey from Tando Bago used to take about five or six days, sometimes even more. These inconveniences were all removed for about six months every year from the time the steam launches began to ply in the canal, and naturally passengers who have been accustomed to avail themselves of the convenience offered by these launches for the last six or seven years, have been grieved to find that they have now been thrown back on the old inconvenient methods, and the memorialists pray that an inquiry be held into the matter of which they complain. Their prayer is not an extravagant one. They do not ask that the tax on the steamers be abolished or even reduced, though they hope that this may eventually be effected. But there seems to be no rational reason why the prayer of the two memorials should not be granted. To furnish a means of locomotion for travellers may not be the object for which the Fuleli Canal was originally constructed, and it may be quite right that the proprietors of the launches should contribute towards repairs, but it appears that the amount levied is burdensome. Therefore, the people who have been in the habit of using the steamers now miss them sorely. Therefore in addressing the Commissioner in Sind they point out that the inconvenience and discomfort arising out of the stopping of the launches are very great, and urged that, whatever may be alleged on the other side, the one consideration which should overweigh all others is the convenience and comfort of travellers. The Sind Press, English and Vernacular, join in supporting the petition and appeal to Bombay for assistance in bringing the matter prominently to the notice of Government.

Yesterday, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, granted a certificate to Saleh Mahomed Jafferbhoy and another for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, from a decision given in favour of Lady Janbai, widow of Sir Tharia Topun, by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, in April last. The Appeal Court also passed an order, yesterday, that probate of the will and three disputed codicils of her late husband should be issued to Lady Janbai, on her undertaking not to act on them except that she was at liberty to take Rs. 30,000, the balance of the Rs. 50,000 legacy, mentioned in the fifth codicil, on justifying sureties to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary for refund of the money.

According to the *Hyogo News*, during the first four months of this year 2,93,430 of Japan manufactured cotton yarn, valued at 4657do were shipped thence to China. The hope is expressed that this will be the commencement of a large export business by the Osaka Mills.

Surgeon-Major W. P. Carson, I.M.S., acting Port Surgeon, Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave. Surgeon-Major W. T. Anderson will fill the post during his absence.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Educational, and Legislative Departments, and Secretary to the Legislative Council, has been granted privilege leave for three months from August 10 next.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Mackenzie, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE LABOUR TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

### COLLAPSE OF THE APPREHENDED GENERAL STRIKE.

CHICAGO, JULY 11.

The general strike, which was expected to take place this morning, has failed.

The situation here is now reassuring.

### SACRAMENTO STRIKERS COWED.

NEW YORK, JULY 11.

The troops advancing upon Sacramento have reached their destination to-day.

The strikers made no attempt to oppose the troops.

The strikers are now quiescent.

### A TRAIN WRECKED.

### THE FIREMAN SHOT DEAD.

A body of men on strike succeeded in wrecking a train which was proceeding to San Francisco this afternoon.

An obstruction was placed on the lines by which the train was derailed, precipitating the cars into the river.

The fireman of the train was shot dead.

No further casualties have been reported here arising from this outrage.

### THE EARTHQUAKE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 11.

Up to to-day one hundred and fifty deaths, among which there are no English victims, are attributed to the shock of earthquake on Tuesday last.

No public buildings have been damaged.

### A STRINGENT LAW AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS.

ROME, JULY 12.

The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, adopted a stringent Anti-Anarchist law notwithstanding the determined opposition of the Radicals and Socialists.

### THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here at 2 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

### THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The Anglo-Indian Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have both submitted to the Government of India strong protests against the passing of the Small Causes Courts Act.

In Simla, at the Council meeting, this morning the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller referred to this at some length, and the Council after due consideration allowed it to remain over till the cold season.

The Indian Penal Code was referred then to a Select Committee, and the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Bill to amend the Cantonments Act were then introduced, as arranged, by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 2nd August.

### ARMY RELIEFS.

The following programme of reliefs to be carried out in the Bombay Presidency, during the current year, has been approved by the Government of India:—Field Artillery—35th, from Ahmedabad to Deesa; 47th, Karachi to Hyderabad; 53rd, Hyderabad to Karachi; and 55th, Deesa to Ahmedabad. Garrison Artillery—No. 14 Eastern Division, from Bombay to Gibraltar; No. 21 Eastern Division, Bombay to Gibraltar; No. 23 Eastern Division, Jhansi to Aden; No. 3 Southern Division, Karachi to Aden; No. 9 Southern Division, Fort St. George to Aden; No. 20 Southern Division, Bombay to England; No. 2 Western Division, Aden to England; No. 6 Western Division, Aden to England; No. 23 Southern Division, England to Bombay; No. 3 Eastern Division, Gibraltar to Bombay; No. 24 Eastern Division, Gibraltar to Bombay; and No. 11 Western Division, Aden to Karachi. Sappers and Miners—No. 1 Company, from Kirkee to Aden; No. 3 Company, Aden to Kirkee; and No. 4 Company, Quetta to Kirkee. British Infantry—2nd West Yorkshire, from Burma to Aden; 2nd Gloucestershire, Aden to England; 1st Loyal North Lancashire, Bombay to Poona; 1st Worcestershire, Kamptee to Burma; 1st Leinster, Poona to England; 2nd South Lancashire, Egypt to Kamptee; and 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Malta to Bombay. Native Infantry reliefs are still under consideration.

### FURLOUGH.

Mr. H. Garrick, of the Geological Survey Department, has been granted one year's furlough to England.

### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla at the end of October on his autumn tour, going to Rawalpindi; thence to Peshawar to meet his Excellency the Viceroy. Thereafter the Commander-in-Chief goes with the Viceregal party to Baluchistan, returning to Lahore in time for the durbar there.

### FIELD MANŒUVRES.

Certain field manœuvres will be held at Mian Mir during the Viceregal stay at Lahore.

### FRESH HINDU-MAHOMEDAN DISTURBANCE AT AGRA.

A serious disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans, the latter being the aggressors, occurred at Agra, yesterday, but it was stopped before much damage could be done, by the prompt action of the magistrate and the police, who arrived on the scene in the nick of time.

### APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 12.

On Mr. Hosking's return from privilege leave Mr. Aston, officiating Judicial Commissioner, will be appointed an additional Recorder, for a few weeks, to help to clear off the arrears of work, which have been unavoidably accumulated in the Recorder's Court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 12.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

French mail steamer Salazie, from Aden, arrived.

N. L. steamer Habsburg, from Australia, arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 1-8 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 101 5-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 55 1-16 |
| Bar Silver | 28 5-8 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·8 |

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 a.m. | 80·4 |
| 4 a.m. | 80·2 |
| [illegible] | 80·0 |
| [illegible] | 80·9 |

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Monday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran heard, at the High Court, the argument on a rule *nisi*, requiring Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Common Gaol, to show cause why the seven foreigners, named in the rule, who were alleged to be illegally or improperly detained by him in jail, should not be released. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, showed cause against the rule; and after argument, it was discharged as regarded five of the prisoners, his Lordship holding that the order for their detention was properly made by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council under the Foreigners' Act; and it was accordingly confirmed. With regard to the other two men, whose names appeared to have been wrongly entered in the warrants, the matter was adjourned for further consideration. Yesterday, a fresh affidavit made by Superintendent Crummey and Inspector Butterfield was submitted to the court on behalf of the Crown. After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship thought that the police must have been mistaken in taking down the names, and that the men were entitled to say that the names on the warrants were not theirs, and that the police had wrongly taken them down. His Lordship also thought that the Governor-in-Council could not possibly have had these particular men before his mind when issuing the order for their arrest. In the absence of proof that these were the men intended to be arrested, the court held that they had been improperly placed under arrest, and they were accordingly released. It was mentioned in court that a fresh warrant, giving a correct name, had been served upon one of the men that morning.

YESTERDAY, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the application made by Mr. Hemming, solicitor, on behalf of the seven foreigners, who have been arrested for admitting them to bail. Mr. Cooper held that he had no jurisdiction to entertain the application. Section 16 on which Mr. Hemming relied, was not in force as no notification had been issued under Section 5 as regards the Bombay Presidency. The words "magistrate of the district" in Section 16 did not include a Chief Presidency Magistrate, and for these reasons he refused to make any order. Mr. Hemming asked his Worship to send the case for the opinion of the High Court, but Mr. Nicholson opposed the application, which was not acceded to by his Worship on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Bahadurji moved that if any saving accrued from the use of Indian-made paper for the Municipal printing for the trial period of three months, the whole of it should be credited to the Corporation. The President ruled the proposition out of order, as the Standing Committee only could decide such a question. Upon his suggestion, the motion was so altered as to become a mere expression of opinion, that the Corporation should reap the whole benefit. Mr. Roughton said that they were all heartily sick of this discussion, which was of no practical value. Captain Walshe characterised the action of Mr. Kane, a disappointed ex-contractor, in troubling the Corporation on the subject as most indecent, and said that the Commissioner and the Standing Committee could be relied upon to do full justice in the matter when the time came for its consideration. An amendment, proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad to the effect, that the interim report of the Commissioner be recorded, was carried by an overwhelming majority, only seven votes being given for Dr. Bahadurji's motion.

THE total exports of cotton from Bombay during the six months ending 30th June amounted to 848,973 bales as compared with 801,594 bales in the corresponding period last year. Japan's contribution to this year's total was 92,014 bales as against 88,143 in 1893. Other figures for the first half of 1894 are: Great Britain, 36,456; the Continent 695,260; China, 1,693; Calcutta, 21,642; Tuticorin, Alleppey, and Aden, 1,908. The wool exports for the half-year totalled 27,403 bales, or, 2,964 above the corresponding record of 1893. Other exports were: Linseed, 41,50,686 cwt. (last year 30,46,822); rapeseed, 22,99,673 cwt. (as compared with 29,96,886); gingellyseed, 8,85,938 cwt. (being 1,90,098 below the previous record); wheat, 13,21,512 cwt. (the 1893 figures being 35,20,484). The exports coming under the head of sundries also show considerable fluctuations between this year and 1893.

MR. GANPATRAO DAMODAR PANSE, Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, has been allowed one month's leave, on medical certificate.

PRIVILEGE leave for two months and twenty-five days has been accorded to Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Assistant Collector, Broach.

THE work of compiling the General Administration Report, Bombay, for 1893-94, has been entrusted to Mr. S. L. Batchelor, I.C.S., B.A.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN L. F. CHILDE, M.B., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE remainder of the elephants, one of whose number was drowned, the other day, crossed the Ganges at Allahabad on the morning of the 6th. The arrangements were made under the personal supervision of the Chief Commissariat Officer, and the work was one of considerable time and difficulty. Two of the animals went willingly enough, but two had to be forced across with the help of large country boats. The Ganges is over a mile wide, and with a fast current running against the wind, the water is very choppy.

IT has, we hear, been decided to discontinue the monthly issue of the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India. In future copies will be published whenever there is sufficient good material to fill a number. This, remarks the Allahabad paper, is a wise proceeding, for the *Journal*, for several years past, has not attracted military writers of ability in India. Its limited circulation has, of course, had much to do with this. An officer who has ideas, naturally prefers to air them in the daily press.

THE Director-General of Railways makes out the apparent loss to the State from its connection with India railways at a mean of about 172 lakhs per annum for the last two years. What a very small matter this really amounts to may be judged by the following figures. During 1893 about 5,580 millions of passengers and about 4,530 million of tons of goods were carried a distance of one mile. Now if, by a minute tax upon passengers only, the 172 lakhs were recovered, it would cost each passenger only about 3/5th pie per mile. If the tax were placed upon goods alone, it would amount to only about ⅗th pie per mile for each ton. If levied fairly on goods and on passengers, it would come to only about 1-3rd of a pie on each passenger and on each ton of goods carried one mile. Now the most general third-class passenger fare is only about 2½ pies per mile, and nine or ten pies per ton per mile is a low class goods rate, though for food-grain and coal it is as low as three or four pies. From these figures it is easy to judge how small an affair in reality is this apparent loss to the State, and how easily it might be recovered by causing it to fall upon the actual users of the railway directly, instead of indirectly through the medium of the salt that they eat and the intoxicants that they consume. That the loss should be made good indirectly through the general taxation is quite conceivably the wisest policy, because experience has clearly shown that low rates and fares have a tendency greatly to increase the bulk of the railway traffic, and thereby, by stimulating the general prosperity, to cause indirectly an increase in the consumption of dutiable articles. A railway blue-book would, perhaps, be made more interesting reading if a little of this sort of generalised information were embodied in its pages, but then, what would the reviewer have to review?

MR. E. D. MACLAGAN, Under-Secretary in the India Revenue Department, is going home on furlough; this has been necessitated by private reasons owing to the recent death of his father, General Maclagan. As Mr. Maclagan is reported to inherit a considerable fortune, it is rumoured that he will probably not return to India. His successor in the Revenue Department has been selected from the Punjab list.

## ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### THE TRAIN FOUR-AND-A-HALF HOURS LATE.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R.A., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Colonel Lake, arrived at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, from Poona, yesterday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, by the Poona passenger train, which was more than four and-a-half hours overdue. His Excellency was met by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, Commanding the Bombay District, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General. The delay of the train was caused by serious landslips, which occurred at No. 21 tunnel on the Bhore Ghat, near Thakorewady station, completely blocking both the up and down lines. Masses of rock came down in such large quantities that the train was detained for four hours and twenty minutes, and it was found necessary to use blasting powder to clear the line. The railway workmen exerted themselves most vigorously in order to clear the lines as soon as possible. The passenger train which left Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m. for Poona, was also detained from the same cause for nearly an hour and-a-half. It was at one stage thought that it would be necessary to send a special train from the Victoria Terminus with a staff of officers and men to render assistance, but as it turned out this help was not required. Brigadier-General Gatacre and Colonel Hilliard went to the Victoria Terminus in the morning to meet his Excellency, but on hearing that an accident had occurred on the line and that the train was not likely to arrive before 3 o'clock, they left the station, but returned when information that the train was approaching Bombay was received. On arrival the Commander-in-Chief, in company with Brigadier-General Gatacre drove to the bungalow of the latter officer in Marine Lines. He will remain with the District Commandant till Sunday, when he will return to Poona. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the arrival of his Excellency.

## THE PLAYING OF MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES AND TEMPLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks of the *Mahratta* to which you referred in your leader of yesterday about the playing of music before mosques and temples involve a radical misconception of the religious observances and rites of the two communities. A mosque, unlike a temple, is a place where communal congregations meet at fixed intervals for purposes of prayer and for hearing sermons. The playing of music in the vicinity of a mosque on such occasions, therefore, constitutes a real nuisance. A Hindu temple on the other hand, is like a Mussalman durgah or shrine, wherein no such congregations meet for similar purposes. The worship in a temple is carried on by individuals separately amidst the din of bell-ringing and conch-blowing. The playing of music near a temple has, therefore, never been objected to by the Hindus for the simple reason that it does not constitute a valid grievance. One can understand the reasonableness of a demand to stop the playing of music near a Mussalman mosque, a Christian church, or a Jewish synagogue, but there is absolutely no reason why it should be stopped before Hindu temples or Mahomedan durgahs to which no mosques are attached.—Yours, &c.,

INSAF PASAND.

Poona, July 11.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The sensible suggestion recently made by the *Mahratta* with regard to the question of music in religious and other processions and noticed by you in a leader, in your issue of the 10th instant, seems to have been actually carried out at Akola (Berar) as will be seen from the following extract from the *Vaidarbha* of the 7th instant:—"The 9th day of the Mohurram of the Mahomedans and the Ashadhi Ekadashi of the Hindus fall on the same day—the 13th of July. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola has issued orders to the effect that on the day in question tom-tom should not be used by the Hindus within twenty-five paces on both the sides of the Mahomedan musjids, and by Mahomedans within the same distance from the Hindu temples. This decision is as it ought to be." The *Pramod Sindhu* of Amraoti in Berar in its last issue also reports that similar orders have been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti. I think the Bombay Government should lose no time in issuing a similar order in the Bombay Presidency for the next Mohurram and Ekadashi processions, if not for all processions throughout the year, and thus remove one of the principal causes of the Hindu-Mahomedan disturbances that have become so frequent of late. It is said that objection was actually and effectually taken to Mahomedan music in front of a Hindu temple at Poona only a few days ago, and if this feeling of intolerance were to be exhibited by Hindus in general the authorities would find it very difficult to preserve the peace. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Government will duly consider the suggestion about the issue of an order similar to that issued by the two Deputy Commissioners in Berar and communicate it by wire to the several district authorities before the 13th instant.—Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF PEACE.

## MARINE LINES STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish I could, through your columns, induce the B. B. & C. I. R. Railway authorities to realize the inconvenience and discomfort passengers have the misfortune to bear in this inclement weather on the platforms of the Marine Lines Station. The roof thereof leaks much, making the overbridge, stairs, and either platform wet and slippery, and consequently falls and tumbles are not infrequent. From the western side again the rain beats in on the nearest platfrom as the wooden partition seaward of the station consists only of venetian planking. When the breeze swells into a terrific gale, as it not infrequently happens in the monsoon, it dashes the rain-water through these venetians, and renders the platfrom utterly useless for the accommodation of passengers. What with the rain dripping through the roof overhead and beating on the sides through these venetians, the unhappy passengers have an enviable quarter of an hour of it on the station waiting for different trains. Besides as there are no waiting-rooms even for the first and second class passengers on the station, and as a large number of up-country passengers book at this station for the mail and ordinary trains during such rough weather as that we have been experiencing of late, the time that these passengers have to wait at the station, is, I assure you, one of extreme misery.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPT. C. F. S. ALBAN, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted eleven months' leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. W. A. T. MCTAGGART, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Probationer, Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

THE meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be held, at the United Service Library, Poona, on 1st August next, at 6 p.m., to appoint an executive committee.

LIEUT. C. W. W. GABB, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Lord Harris from the 7th instant, when Lieut. Poore resumes his appointment as Aide-de-Camp.

THREE months' privilege leave has been granted to the Rev. A. W. Dickens, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, and the Rev. H. Nelson, Chaplain of Aden, has been granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to the Officers appointed, under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, to be Chief Inspectors of Explosives, and of Rs. 50 a month to the Inspectors, in addition to travelling expenses.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the resignation by the undermentioned Officers of Royal Artillery of their probationary appointments in the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant J. H. Lawrence Archer; and Second-Lieutenant A. W. Clarke-Kennedy.

CAPT. G. A. CARLETON, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment (officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Third Circle), has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Major H. D. Rosseter, who has been transferred to the Madras Army, in a like capacity.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Hon T and Miss | Lane, Colonel C T |
| Allen, Mr and Mrs W G | Little, Capt W R |
| Austin, Col E | Middleton, Mr and Mrs |
| Bird, Mr C P | Mitchell, Mr |
| Bois, Mr A | Mitchell, Miss |
| Boyd, Mrs H W B | Moore, Mr F |
| Chitty, Lieut | Macpherson, Mr T G |
| Campbell, Mr T | Peeke, Surg-Capt H S |
| Duncan, Mr W A M | Pratt, Mr J |
| Doran, Major B | Phelon, Mr A B |
| Emerson, Mr R W | Platt, Mr E C |
| Foote, Mr R B | Phillips, Mr E H |
| Fawcett, Dr | Richardson, Mr H G |
| Gordon, Mrs A F | Read, Major H |
| Greenall, Mr | Ricketts, Lieut H C |
| Gilchrist, Col R A | Shindan, Mr H C |
| Green, Maj-Capt | Sanders Slater, Mr and Mrs |
| Hill, Mr and Mrs C | Spinner, Mr J |
| Hill's Sister, Mrs | Toker, Col A C |
| Hart, Mr | Turner, Capt G H |
| Hamilton, Capt C S | Tomston, Mr A C |
| Holmes, Mr A | Unwin, Mr |
| Ivens, Mr J H A | Wallach, Mr |
| Luttman Johnson, Mrs | Wight, Mr J Knox |
| Jenkins, Mr W | Wood, Capt A E |
| Kennedy, Capt | Yates, Mr S P |
| King, Mr J W | |

FOR BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adam, Hajee Mahomed | Logan, Mr S S |
| Allarakia, Mr P M | Lindsay Gerrard, Lieut |
| Anderson, Major W | Meare, Mr W E |
| Bordes, Mr W | Peat, Mr |
| Candy, Mr R E | Rita, Mr S E |
| Crawford, Lieut-Col | Radice, Mr C A |
| Day, Mr K W | Ward, Mr |
| Gwynne, Mr J H | Waterfield, Lieut A C M |
| Holmes, Mr W F | Williams, Mr R H |

FOR GIBRALTAR—Henriques, Mr

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.

For London—Mr Saunders; Mr A C Hankin; Rev W B Handford; Mr R Maconachie; Capt T Jermyn; Surg-Col G Thomson; Lieut-Col C A Mercer; Mr and Mrs S H Butler; Lieut C H Davies; Capt H Mallen; Mr Magson; Surg-Maj Bate; Col J M Babington; Mr C P Walsh; Lieut C Newnham; Dr King; and Mr M W Fox Strangways.

For Brindisi—Mr H Kenyon; Capt F G R Ostrehan; and Capt Ramsay.

Per s. s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir; Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child; Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; Mr P C Lyon; Major Hobday; Mr C E Stotherd; Lieut E Brandreth; Mr Briggs; Mr W B Wright; Mrs K Adams; Mr C A Smith; Mr E B Harris; Mr W Symes; Dr Moriarty; Mr J G Hylass; Major G Henriques; Mr Mallet; Col D M Campbell; Mr C H Maskie; Maj C W Macdonald; Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden; Mr C A Leggatt; Mr Lowis; Mr R Gallaway; Lt R A F Kingscote, Col W M Bowie; Mr W Drew; Col F F Hobday; and Maj J Badgley.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis; Lieut R F Knox; Capt W L Conran; Surg-Capt F D Thomson; Maj-Genl R Blundell-Holinghead-Blundell; Capt F A Blyth, ; Mr and Mrs George Cotton; Mr A H L Fraser; Mr S A H Way; Mr G W Little; Mr J G D Partridge; and Col R Wace R A.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett; Lieut Hon C J Bruce; and Mr. Pope.

For Brindisi—Mr W M Young; Mr J B Rawlins; Major J W Hogge; Mr C May Arnold; and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; Mr H S Lawrence; Mrs Spencers, child, inft and ayah; Mr C H Hill; Mrs Thompson; Master Kirkpatrick; Mr Kirpatrick; and Mrs Sharpe.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; and Capt Leyburn.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdock; Mr E A Lugard; Miss Lugard; Mr G C Walker; Mr Justice Rampini; and Capt G Davidson.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.

Major W S Hewett.

Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September 1894.

For London—Mr A Phillip; and Col and Mrs R D Morris.

## A PLEA FOR POOR SAILORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to appeal in your columns for old clothes and boots. Many poor fellows hard-up are in need of a dry shift during the rains, and would be grateful for a gift of old clothes. Your readers may thus find an excellent use for clothes they no longer care to wear themselves. I shall be glad to receive, and acknowledge, any parcels that may be sent to the "Seamen's Recreation Rooms," Prince's Dock.—I remain, &c.,

ALBAN, Harbour Chaplain.

The Priory, Frere Road, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

## THE MOHURRAM.

A POONA correspondent writes:—The Mohurram festival this year is causing anxiety owing to the attitude assumed by the Hindus by refusing to take part in the celebration of the feast. Hitherto the Hindus have both in the City and the Camp erected taboots and kept up the festival with as much enthusiasm as the Mahomedans. This year they have not only declined to erect, or to subscribe towards the erection of taboots, but have also combined to boycott the festival altogether. Hindu musicians refuse to hire their services, and even the coolies and cartmen who used to carry the taboots on the days of the procession, have refused to do so. Efforts have been made to dissuade the Hindus from the course of action they have adopted, but hitherto without any success. The authorities are alive to the importance of the occasion, and are using every endeavour to prevent any disturbance on the last night and day of the feast. The military are to be posted in the City and the Camp and other precautions adopted, all of which are considered sufficient to prevent the possibility of a row, or should one unfortunately occur, to check it immediately. The rain, however, which has been pouring steadily since Monday is calculated, if it continues, to be most effective in the preservation of the peace.

## THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Tannadice, Captain L. Lemiere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius. She encountered terrible weather from Mauritius to the Line, thence to Bombay heavy sea, while she was in Lat. 12° 38 S. and Long. 58° 28 E., a heavy sea came on board and washed adeck to pass overboard, and everything on deck was carried away.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kapurthala, which came in harbour, on the 11th instant, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, under the command of Captain J. Robertson, experienced from Karachi to Kathiawar Coast heavy monsoon and rain, thence ordinary monsoon and heavy swell to Bombay.—The same Company's s. s. Nuddea, Captain A. B. Cave, came in harbour yesterday from Rangoon. She had strong monsoon, heavy squalls, and high sea.—The s.s Jubeda, Captain J. F. Tyndal, arrived here yesterday from Jedda. She experienced strong monsoon with high sea.—The Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Marie Valerie, Captain G. Costanzo, entered the harbour yesterday from Trieste. She experienced strong monsoon with high sea.

## AN OFFICER DROWNED AT SEA.

THE s. s. Kola, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., reached Karachi, considerably overdue, on the evening of the 11th instant. The Kola left Bombay harbour, on the evening of the 8th instant, with the English mail, in command of Captain E. C. Russell. The vessel encountered very bad weather during the voyage. Telegraphic information has been received, stating that Mr. E. J. Laming, the chief officer, was washed overboard during the voyage. The deceased gentleman was very popular amongst the officers of the Company. Mr. Laming, who was unmarried, leaves behind a large circle of friends.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 10 was 528, giving a death-rate of 31·38 per annum per thousand as against 25·37 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers; 7, small-pox; 11, measles; 49, phthisis; 14, cholera; 2, leprosy; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 93, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 32, still-born; 43, old age and debility; and 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22, Brahmin, 16; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 246; Hindu outcaste 54; Mussalman 54; Parsee, 116; Jew, 24; Native Christian, 5; Eurasian, 24; European, 4; Negro-African, 6; and other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 350 as against 330 the corresponding period of last year, and 296 the average over the past five years.

MANY of those who have been drawing the exchange compensation allowance, under the authority of a Local Government only, feel their position somewhat insecure as the Finance Department is now scrutinizing each case carefully. These officers, in case they are prohibited from drawing the allowance in future, ought certainly not to be called upon to disgorge what they have received, because they have been allowed to draw the allowance under a misapprehension of orders.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Buildings, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominic A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

NUISANCE AT CHINCH BUNDER.

Consideration was given to a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated June 6, as under, regarding the complaint of nuisance, caused at Chinch Bunder Road by the garbling of grain. That, in reply to letter (without date) from Mr. Bezonji Navoroji Horsedealer and others the Corporation be informed that the Commissioner and the Health Officer are of opinion that action cannot be taken in this matter, under Section 394 of Municipal Act, and that if a cause of action exists, this is a case in which action must be taken by the petitioners themselves under the terms of Section 515 of the Act.

Mr. Roughton moved that the petitoners be informed that action cannot be taken in the matter, and the motion was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram.

Dr. Bisni moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Commissioner for further report.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas opposed the amendment, which, on being put to the vote was lost and the motion was carried.

COUNSEL'S OPINION UPON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONTRACTORS FOR DELAYS.

In accordance with a resolution of the Corporation the opinion of Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, had been asked on the following question:—Whether Messrs. Venkoo Balloo & Co. and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, or either of them, are liable in respect of the loss incurred by reason of the non-completion of the contracts within the time specified. If the contractors or either of them are liable, in what proportions, or how is the liability to be apportioned between them. Mr. Inverarity answered as follows:—It is extremely difficult to say whether the querists would be entitled to recover anything or not; but there are so many difficulties in the way, that I should advise them not to bring any suit against these contractors. I believe the suit would fail owing to the difficulty of proving that the delay was not occasioned by the orders given by the querists' architect, or by the fact that the work of Contractor A could not proceed, because other work which was being done by the Municipality by their agent, Contractor B, was not sufficiently forward to permit of Contractor A doing his work and *vice-versa*. The contractor for the building would be sure to say that he could not have built the dome quite safely in a much shorter time than the architect thought prudent. That the architect was too cautious, and that he ought not to be fined for the delay, and I do not think the querists could prove the contractor was wrong in his statement; and if not wrong, I am of opinion that for any such delay in concluding the work the contractor would not be liable. Then, again, Contractor A is clearly not liable for delay caused in his work by the work of Contractor B being behindhand. Contractor B is not liable for delay caused in his work by the work of Contractor A being behindhand. Then as to work being not finished in time for which no legal excuse can be put forward. I understand that the querists cannot show that if this alone had been left incomplete, they could not have had the benefit of the new buildings at the due date, and so they have sustained no pecuniary loss, and even if they could show it they are not entitled to damages because, ex-hypothesi, concurrent with this work was other work incomplete for which the contractor, in my opinion, would not be responsible, which prevented the querists having the benefit of the buildings at due date at any rate; so the expenditure and loss they have been put to, would be the same even if the work not finished in time without legal excuse had been finished at due date. It must be borne in mind that the liquidated damages stipulated for, are not necessarily given, the court cannot give more and may give as much less as it thinks right. In my opinion it will be impossible for the querists to prove that the contractors are liable for the whole delay or how much of the delay is solely attributable to the Contractor A, and how much to Contractor B, or what extra expenditure they have been put to, for such delay as is attributable to the contractors. I have already pointed out that if the delay attributable to the contractors is running at the same time as the delay for which they are not liable, there is no damage. To make my meaning clear. Suppose delay is one week, and two pieces of work remained to be done, one for which contractor is responsible for delay, and the other for which he is not, and both pieces of work took the week to do. The querists could make no claim in respect of the delay in the first piece of work, because that delay has not really delayed the *completion of the contract*, which would not have been completed sooner in any event. The querists would also have, in estimating damages, to give credit against any loss for any profit they made or might have made by reason of the payments to the contractors being at a later date than would have been the case if contract completed at due date. I am not prepared to say that it is not possible for it to turn out that the querists might prove they were entitled to something. My opinion is they would fail in a suit, and I am pretty positive that if they succeeded, it would be for a small sum, which, in all probability, would be swallowed up by the difference between party and party and attorney and client costs. Generally there is no harm in making a claim on the contractors for what, the querists content is due and coming to an arrangement with them, but should they not admit any liability, I should not advise a suit.

J D. INVERARITY.

June 18, 1894.

The resolution of the Standing Committee, dated March 14, on the subject was as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 24219, dated 10th instant, sanction be given, under Section 69 (*e*) of the Municipal Act, to the variation of the contract with Messrs. Venkoo Balloo & Co., for the construction of the Municipal Office, whereby the contract time for such work shall be extended to 31st October, 1893. That similar sanction be given to the variation of the contract with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, for works in connection with the same buildings, whereby the contract time shall extend to the same date. That these sanctions are passed, subject to the decision of the Corporation as to whether, under the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, No. 24219, dated 10th February, 1894, and accompaniment thereto, any action should be taken against the contractors."

Mr. Roughton, in moving that effect should be given to the resolution of the Standing Committee, said that in the face of the opinion they had received from counsel, it was extremely improbable that the Corporation would succeed in an action was taken in a court of law. Therefore while thinking it a most unfortunate thing that a loss of Rs. 9,973 should have been incurred thought it wise to accept the opinion of Mr. Invararity and not send good money after bad.

The motion was carried.

PROPOSED NEW METHOD OF SEWAGE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with notice, moved, "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the experiments carried out at Worthing, in England, with electrolyzed sea-water for flushing sewers and water closets, &c., and that he be requested to report how far such a liquid, either prepared by electrolysers of sea-water or produced artificially, would be useful in flushing pipe sewers, night soil depots, and gullies and pipes in Bombay. That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, such sum of money as may be required for the purpose of making similar experiments in Bombay, if necessary." In the course of a speech of some length, Dr. Katrak explained the leading features of the plan, and said that it had been reported favourably upon by a commission appointed by the *Lancet* newspaper. It was admitted on all hands that amongst the worst features of Bombay were the bad smells to be observed wherever one went, and it was most essential to the health of the city that an efficient system of sewage disposal should be adopted. He knew that certain objections had been advanced to the system, but he believed that for the most part they would not apply to the adoption of the system in Bombay. The plan had been spoken of in very high terms, but the Corporation would be well advised to try it for themselves. They had learned to their cost that it was unwise to adopt by schemes bodily without making previous experiments. The quantity of fluid required for Bombay would, he believed, be about three lakhs of gallons per diem, and as it was procurable at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons, he considered that this was the cheapest plan that could be devised to rid Bombay of its offensive smells.

The motion was seconded by Dr. A. D. Mody.

Mr. Roughton moved as an amendment that the question be referred to the Standing Committee for the purpose of making enquiries with a view to ascertain what the cost of such a system of sewage disposal would be. It was not advisable to make experiments unless they were experiments likely to have an end. The first thing to do was to ascertain what would be the cost of carrying out the plan. If they obtained the water the question arose how was it to be distributed, and what would be the ultimate cost of such a scheme? It was very clear even now as to what electorised water was, and he thought it highly desirable that they should have full information on the subject before committing themselves to any particular course.

Mr. George Cotton said that the proposition asked that the Municipal Commissioner should report on the matter, whereas the amendment required the Standing Committee to do so. He should support the proposition, as he considered the report should come from the Commissioner.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was also in favour of the original motion, which was most reasonable and committed them to nothing very particular. Experiments would have to be performed and with a view to see if the system was applicable and agreeable to Bombay. The expenditure on the experiments would not be very great, and he hoped that the Standing Committee would sanction the necessary outlay especially in view of the fact that if the experiments were successful there would be great economy in future in their water-supply.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas was in favour of the motion.

The amendment was then put to the vote, but lost, the original motion being carried.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT: MR. KANE'S "CONTENTIONS."

The subjoined letter was presented in regard to the printing contract for the current year:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

I have the honour to acknowledge Resolution No. 3336, of 21st instant, of the Corporation. The facts are that the question of import duty on English paper (for which, under Section 4 of the Indian Tariff Act VIII. of 1894, the Corporation would be liable) having come up, I thought it advisable to consider with the printing contractor the question of using Indian-made instead of English-made paper. Several heads of departments having been consulted, and a number of samples examined, I authorized a three-months' trial of Indian-made paper. It has not yet begun to be supplied, but I have directed heads of departments as soon as it is supplied, to forward fortnightly reports containing their opinion of it, and as soon as sufficient experience has been obtained, I shall either direct that the use of English paper be resumed, or recommend the Standing Committee to authorize the use of Indian-made paper instead of it. It will, in the latter case, be my duty to consider and report whether any, and if so, what reduction of rates should be insisted on for the remaining period of the contract. I have not thought it necessary to take this point up for the three months of the experiment.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Bombay, June 29.

The following further report on the subject was also presented:—

No. 8688 of 1894-95.

Bombay, 11th July, 1894.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—Referring to Corporation Resolution No. 3717, of the 5th instant, I have the honour to point out that all that has yet been determined has been to give a three-months' experimental trial to Indian-made paper, and it appears to be premature to consider whether any modification in the contract rates for printing should or should not be made until it has been decided as the result of this experiment either to continue the use of English paper or to substitute Indian paper for it. I have taken steps to secure fortnightly reports as to the quality of the latter from different heads of departments which, added to my own observation, will furnish me with the data necessary to support any recommendation I may think it right to make to the Standing Committee for a variation of the contract, if any recommendation at all to that effect be made. If I come to the conclusion that Indian paper will suit our requirements, I shall, of course, go carefully into the question of prices, and it will be for the Standing Committee to decide whether, if permission be given to the contractor to use Indian-made paper, such permission should be made conditional on a reduction in rates. But the latter question is dependent on the former, and cannot be taken up until the former is decided. I abstain, therefore, from expressing any opinion on the correctness or otherwise of Messrs. Kane, Bennett and Co.'s figures, but I must not omit to observe that their contention that the Municipality has no right to modify a current contract is one that is wholly inadmissible. As the Corporation are aware it is the Tariff Act, and the obligation on the Municipality under that Act to pay import duty on the English paper used by the printing contractor, which has brought to the front the question of using Indian paper instead of it. When the printing contracts were advertised for and considered there was no Tariff Act in existence, nor any knowledge that such an Act entailing such consequences would be passed. It is surely a little unreasonable to argue that the Municipality have under the circumstances no right to protect themselves from those consequences, even although in doing so the printing contractor gains some unexpected advantage to himself. Whether he will do so or not, or what, if he does, will be the extent of it, is at present a matter of pure speculation.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

On the motion of Dr. Bahadurji precedence was given to this subject.

Dr. Bahadurji said that if he remembered rightly when the question came before them at the previous meeting the Commissioner assigned as a reason for giving a three-months' trial to Indian-made paper that the industries of the country should be encouraged. The Commissioner seemed to think more of the benefit that would accrue to the Indian Treasury than of the good of the Corporation. He seemed to be prepared to encourage native industry even at the expense of the Municipality. The Commissioner in the reports presented that day said that he would see the Corporation derived a portion of the benefit if any variation was made in the contract, but what he wanted to know was whether the Corporation would derive benefit from the three-months' experimental period, and whether an arrangement to this effect had been made with the contractor. If not he thought it was not "very much business-like" to leave the terms to be subsequently arranged. He therefore moved: "That the letters from Messrs. Kane and Co. be recorded, and that the Commissioner's reports be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to see that the whole of the difference during the experimental period in the prices of paper supplied and contracted for is credited to the Municipality. He doubted whether three months would be a sufficiently long period to determine whether Indian-made paper could be used with advantage to the Corporation. With regard to the remarks of Captain Walshe at the last meeting it seemed to him that his actions were more noticeable than his words, and so far from being impartial he seemed to be defending a particular side. If there was one person in the Corporation who ought to have felt it his duty to hold his peace it was Captain Walshe, for if what the ex-contractors said was true the contract had been sub-let to the Education Society's Press, in which Captain Walshe had some interest. It would, if this was true, have been better for Captain Walshe to hold his peace. As to Captain Walshe's "peculiar arithmetic" it was perfectly clear that any one could secure a gain in profit of 150 per cent.

Captain Walshe: The word used by Mr. Kane was *cost not profit*.

Dr. Bahadurji said that supposing a contractor for the supply of lard to the Jail substituted bran the difference in cost to him would be nearer 300 per cent. than 100 or 150. Surely Captain Walshe would not allow the contractor to make an alteration like that. He (Dr. Bahadurji) for one, strongly objected to allowing any benefit to accrue to the present printing contractor by the changes of paper, even during the experimental period. After repeating these remarks two or three times the speaker resumed his seat.

The President ruled that the motion in its present form was not in order, as it was for the Standing Committee to sanction any variation of a contract. As yet the Committee had not varied the contract, and he, therefore, suggested that the proposal should run thus: "That the papers in the case be recorded with the expression of opinion of the Corporation that if the contract in question is varied, the Municipality should receive the benefit of the difference between the cost of English and Indian-made paper.

Dr. Bahadurji accepted the proposed alteration and the motion thus amended read as follows:—"That the letters received from Messrs. Kane, and Co., and letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary be recorded with the expression of the Corporation's opinion that if the contract with the present printing contractor is varied, the Municipality should receive the benefit of the difference between the cost of English and Indian-made paper."

Mr. Roughton observed that they were all thoroughly sick of the discussion in which there was no practical

advantage whatever. So far as he could see there were only two questions to be determined at present. The contract had been made with the consent of the Standing Committee, and if the Commissioner had varied the terms of it without the consent of the Committee the responsibility must rest with him. The same remark appeared to the trial given to Indian papers, and the Commissioner would in due course be held responsible if anytning had been done without permission he knew sanction had not been given. There was no question of setting aside the contract. It was for the Standing Committee to consider the question who should reap the benefit of the difference between the cost of English and Indian-made paper. The Corporation had no power to move in the matter at the present time, and it seemed to him that the discussion was quite out of order.

Captain Walshe said that the matter required no reply from him, but Dr. Bahadurji probably expected an answer he would make a few observations. There were some people who could not understand, and there were others who would not understand. Dr. Bahadurji was an intelligent young man—(laughter)—he believed—(renewed laughter)—but he (the speaker) could not say in the words of the old author that he possessed the modesty that became a young man. (Renewed laughter.) Dr. Bahadurji was not afflicted in that way. (Loud laughter.) Notwithstanding what Dr. Bahadurji had said he still contended that it was an absurdity to talk of saving 150 per cent. in the *cost* of an article. He never said there could not be an increment of 150 per cent. in *profit*. A yard of land might be bought for four annas and some years hence might be sold for Rs. 100, making a tremendous percentage of profit. But the land if bought at 4 annas could not be reduced in price 150 per cent. Since some people would not or could not understand, he would illustrate the point in another way. Supposing Dr. Bahadurji bought an umbrella for two rupees and his brother (if he had one) bought another umbrella of inferior quality for one rupee. That would be 50 per cent. cheaper. Supposing he stole it—(laughter)—or got it for nothing that would be 100 per cent. cheaper, but beyond that he could not go. It was the same with the printing contract; the contractor could not save more than 100 per cent. in the cost of paper even if he got it for nothing. The price of an article could not be reduced by more than cent. per cent. He had been accused of inconsistency because he asked the Corporation on the last occasion to keep an open mind on the subject of the printing contract, and it had been said that he had not himself done so. In asking the Corporation to be impartial he was simply referring to the main point at issue—whether the printing contract should be modified or not. He wished them to keep an open mind on the subject until the Municipal Commissioner's report had been received regarding the three-months' trial. He could honestly say that he had done so himself, and up to that moment he had formed no opinion whether it would be wise or not to vary the contract. He then went on to ask them not to be led away by the grossly exaggerated letters addressed to members of the Corporation by the ex-contractor. He gave his verdict—as a juryman had a right to do—that it was indecent on the part of the ex-contractor to trouble them at all, and that his figures were grossly exaggerated. He (the speaker) considered he had every right to say that, for so far as that particular aspect of the question was concerned there was no necessity for deferring coming to a conclusion. It was clearly indecent on the part of the ex-contractor to interfere with the business of the Corporation—it was no affair of his whether they made or lost money. He was convinced as at the last meeting, that justice would be done by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. If it was decided to use Indian papers in future he thought that it would be very wrong for the whole advantage to go to the contractor, and that it would also be unfair for the whole benefit to be claimed by the Corporation. The apportionment would be a matter of equitable arrangement, and if either party did not like the terms proposed they would be at liberty to refuse them. The whole question was one for future consideration, and meanwhile they should remain as impartial as a judge and jury.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas: What about sub-letting the contract?

Captain Walshe: I honestly say that I know nothing about it. To the best of my knowledge the statement is untrue.

Mr. Setalvad regretted that the Corporation had lost so much time in a discussion of this sort. As Mr. Roughton had said that was not the time for the Corporation to interfere in the matter. There had been no variation, and no variation could be made until the sanction of the Standing Committee had been obtained. The Corporation were not in a position at present to express any opinion, and he moved as an amendment that the papers be recorded.

Mr. Pestonji Wadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas said that Captain Walshe who spoke as an expert asked them to agree with him in his verdict. His opinion was, no doubt, very useful as being that of an expert, but how could they agree with him when he was an interested expert.

The President called Mr. Kursondas to order, and asked him not to enter into personal and irrelevant matters. Captain Walshe being only an honorary director of the Byculla Press, he could not have any possible interest therein, and there was no evidence before them that the contract had been sub-let.

Mr. Kursondas: What I wanted to know was where to find the "golden goblet of truth." (Laughter.)

Dr. Bahadurji, in reply, said he still thought the Corporation should express its opinoin against any of the benefit going to the contractor. With regard to the lecture they had had from Captain Walshe, he could not distinctly hear what was said, and would have to wait to read the remarks in the newspapers. All he had heard was certain words such as "modesty, young man, judge, and jury." But Captain Walshe had not only put himself in the position of judge and jury, he had also taken the part of the accused, and it would have been better if he had said nothing.

On the question being put to the meeting the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, only seven votes being given for Dr. Bahadurji's motion.

[ There is no truth whatever in the statement that the contract or any part of it has been sub-let.—Ed. *B. G.* ]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation recorded letter to the President, General Department, dated 2nd June, 1894, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding for information of the Corporation, Government Resolution, same department and same date, on the Administration Report of the Commissioner for 1892-93. The Resolution has already appeared in these columns.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTION.

The Corporation also recorded letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 31th June, 1894, from the Honorary Secretary, to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, forwarding copy of the annual report of the working of the Institute for the year ending 31st March, 1894.

RUTNAGAR'S LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 20th June, 1894, as under:—"That, letter to the Secretary, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their Resolution, dated 26th February, 1894, and with the intimation that if they approve of the making and fixing of one of Ratnagar's life-saving apparatus in the well on the east side of the Esplanade Road, opposite the Queen's Statue, the cost of the same, Rs. 862-3-10, can be debited to Surplus Cash Balance."

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas moved, and Mr. Cotton seconded, that the Standing Committee be asked whether they recommend the expenditure for experiments.

Mr. S. Rebsch moved an amendment that the Standing Committee's resolution be simply recorded.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

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In 1893, for the first time on record, the earnings of the East Indian Railway for passenger traffic were greater during the second than the first half of the year. This was largely due to the festival at Puri.

The filling up of the Chief Judgeship of the Small Cause Court at Madras, which has given some trouble to the local authorities, has been recently settled by the appointment of Mr. R. B. Mitchell, of the Madras bar. The appointment would probably have gave gone to Mr. Subramoniem, the 2nd Judge, who had been officiating ever since the late incumbent took leave previous to his death, but for the difficulty, which has cropped up so often in connection with legal appointments elsewhere, as to his being qualified as an "Advocate." As a Master of Laws of the local University the native judge comes under that title to-day; but the question was whether—as the framers of the statute regulating the Small Cause Court's constitution could only have barristers-at-law in mind when they used the word "Advocate"—a person who claimed under subsequent extensions of the status could be considered as qualified. The matter was referred eventually, we believe, to the Government of India, and Mr. Mitchell's appointment signifies their reading of the case.

## LORD HARRIS AT THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 12.

His Excellency Lord Harris paid a farewell visit to the Poona Native Institution this evening. His Lordship made a speech, chiefly addressing the boys on the value of obedience to the teachers and keeping up the spirit of the school even after leaving it. His Excellency also referred to the value of boarding schools in India, teaching boys self-reliance and accustoming them to the responsibilities of life. He spoke to the value of speaking a foreign tongue slowly and distinctly so as to be understood by a foreigner. He eulogised the careful manner in which recitations, etc., have been delivered by the boys. He pointed out the value of Western tongues on account of the number of scientific and technical terms in which the vernaculars are deficient. He thanked those present for the cordial reception he received. Mr. Indapurkar, secretary, at the close of the speech, thanked his Excellency for his visit in eulogistic terms. There was a large gathering of European and Native gentlemen present. Mr. Bhave next delivered an address of welcome to his Excellency on his arrival. The children also sang songs of welcome. The address was as follows:—

May it please Your Excellency.—We, the members of the Poona Native Institution Association, most respectfully beg to approach your Excellency and welcome you to this institution for the last time. We are deeply sensible of your Excellency's warm sympathy with this institution which your Excellency has been pleased thrice to honour with your visits in spite of the numerous calls on your time and attention; and we notice with the profound feeling of gratitude, the healthy effects your Excellency's sympathetic visits have contributed to produce upon the intellectual progress of the institution. For the past four years at the Matriculation and School Final Examinations, candidates sent up from this institution have earned honourable distinctions by holding high ranks among the successful students or by carrying away the 1st or 2nd Sanskrit Scholarship, or winning some other prize, as will be seen from the University lists of successful candidates published in the *Government Gazette*. At the Matriculation Examination of 1890, one of the successful students of this institution held the first place in the Poona centre. He also won the 2nd Sanskrit Scholarship and took the fifth place in the general list. In 1891 one Matriculation candidate belonging to this institution took the first place in Sanskrit, and another secured the first place in the Poona Centre and ninth in the whole list of successful students. In 1892 at the School Final Examination one of our candidates took the first place in the Poona Centre and the second in the general list of passed students. At the same year's Matriculation Examination one of our students had the second rank in the Poona Centre and sixth in the general list. In 1893 the first place in Science and Sanskrit was taken by the students of this institution. The same lad who carried away the Science prize was first in the Poona Centre and second in the whole list of the passed candidates. The opinions of the Educational Inspector, C. D., expressed in his transcriptions of notes of the past years bear official testimony to the whole school being in effective good order and doing its work satisfactorily. We are glad to state, that since the foundation of an annual prize for drawing by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the drawing classes of this institution have shown gratifying results in the First and 2nd Grade Arts Examinations. In the same way the prizes founded by his Lordship General Mark Kerr, K.C.B., who has generously deposited Rs. 1,250 with Messrs. Couts and Co., his London bankers, have contributed to improve the general proficiency of the scholars of this institution, and it is our confident hope that the foundation of another prize for Science will operate as a powerful incentive to the study of that useful subject. The event of some importance which occurred in January last, and which your Excellency will feel gratified to learn, is the purchase of this building fer the institution which may now be said to be partly located in a house of its own. We feel much that this institution, though the oldest of its kind, being started in 1862, should be still without a commodious house, while far younger schools have succeeded in obtaining handsome school-houses for themselves by singularly fortunate circumstances. The purchase of this house cost Rs. 11,500, of which sum Rs. 6,000 had been obtained by public subscriptions, the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Baroda contributing Rs. 1,000, his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapore Rs. 700 and Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai Rs. 200, and the deficit of Rs. 5,500 had to be made up by loan. This is our last and farewell address, though it is a little too early to bid your Excellency our hearty farewell. We, therefore, beg to mention on this occasion what we think to be the most memorable event of your Excellency's career which has made the Hindu population of this country cherish your name with affection. It is the installing of his Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati-Maharaja of Kolhapur on the gadi of his ancestors, giving him the benefit of your excellent advice as to how he may strengthen the hold he has already acquired in the love of the people and the estimation of the Paramount Power. It is our fervent prayer that the Almighty may be pleased to bless your Excellency and her Excellency Lady Harris with long life and continued prosperity, and enable you to discharge more important functions which her Gracious Majesty may be pleased to entrust your Excellency with.—Your Excellency's most loyal servants,

HOSHANG JAMASJI DASTUR.
VAMAN PRABHAKAR BHAVE.

Poona Native Institution, 12th July, 1894.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 10.

Ryan, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, from Naini Tal.

July 11.

Cotham, Lt, Bo, 5th Cavy, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Holbat, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fuslrs, on duty, from Karachi.
North, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Quetta.
Yates, 2nd Lt, Punjaub, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.

July 12.

Turner, Captain, Bo, 26th Baluch Regt, on leave, from Deesa.
Fisher, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, on duty, from Deesa.
Unwin, Lt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Wellington
Cooper, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Serur.
Crawford, Vety-Lt, Punjaub, A V D, on leave, from Lahore.
Money, Lt, Punjaub, R A, on leave, from Edwardesabad.

DEPARTURES.—July 12.

Duffus, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Australia.
Allen, Major, Punjaub, 2nd Sikh Infy, on leave, to Australia.
Johnston, Capt, Punjaub, 15th Lancers, on leave, to Australia.
Smithelt, Lt, Punjaub, 15th Lancers, on leave, to Australia.
Logan-Home, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, to rejoin, to Bellary.
Cobham, Lt, Bo, 5th Cavy, on duty, to Deolalee.
Holbot, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fuslrs, on duty, to Deolalee.
North, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to Australia.
Fisher, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavy, on duty, to Deolalee.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th July, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order.
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—
Fort Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-45 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill.

2. The Colaba Rifle range will be available to members of the Corps to-morrow afternoon. Firing will take place from 4 p.m. to dusk.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—July 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—4 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Roumania s—4 cases whisky, A N and C S Co-operative Society.
Vortigern s—30 cases gingerwine, Treacher and Co.
Persia s—1 hogshead gingerwine, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—10 cases soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Shanon s—12 cases champagne, and 14 cases whisky, A N and C S Co-operative Society.
Tresco s—1 hogshead whisky, Eduljee Bejonjee.
Formosa s—8 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cowasjee.
Rheinfels s—3 cases medicine, G Damoder and Co; 25 cases glassware, Shamjee Liladhar.
Australia s—2 hogshead brandy, and 2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 cases medicine, H L Batliwalla.
Benares s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bejonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Australia s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Dinshajee and Co; 40 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 5 cases perfumed spirit, A Nacooda and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—12 cases brandy, Ejee Bezonjee; 25 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—40 cases bermouth, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—4 cases tobacco, Damodar Ratansey.

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members took place at the Society's Rooms, on Tuesday last, the 10th instant, a large number being present, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, M. D., presided.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Life Members—The Curator, Baroda State Museum; Baron Ed. de Poncius, (France); His Highness Kumar Shri Juswant Singhji, (Jamnagar). Members—The Curator and Secretary, Provincial Museum, Lucknow; Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, (Bombay); Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., (Bombay); Mr. J. McNeil, I.C.S., (North Canara); Mr. Bhugwandas Narotamdas, (Bombay); Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., (Thana); Surgeon-Captain J. Girvin, A.M.S., (Kamptee); Mr. W. H. Dawson, I.C.S., (Rangoon); Mr. B. B. Osmaston, (Chakrata); Captain A. Jennings, (s.s. Iran, Liverpool); Lieutenant James M. Burn, R. E., (Mussoorie); Mrs. Phillips, (London); Mr. H. J. McIntosh, I.C.S., (Simla); Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R. E., (Upper Burmah); Mr. Lionel S. Osmaston, (Poona); Professor R. M. Dixon, B. A., (Bombay); Mrs. Burne, (Broadstairs, Kent); Mr. R. Thurlow Baker, (London); Captain W. Prior, (Lucknow); Mr. J. Brandenburg, (Bombay); Mr. C. E. Low, I.C.S., (Khandwa); Rev. G. Fitzgerald Windover, (Indore); Mr. Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, (Bombay); and Mr. D. M. Dalal, (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

| Contribution. | Description. | Contributor. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Snake (alive) | Typhlops brahminus | Mr A D Stewart |
| 1 pair Swamp Deer Horns | Cervus duvauceli | Anonymous |
| 1 Trap-door Spider's Nest | ...... | Surgeon-Major Lowdell |
| 1 Panther's Skin | Felis Pardus | Mr W F Sinclair, ICS |
| 1 Baillon's Crake (alive) | Porzana baillgni | Mr A Otto |
| A number of Fish from Aden | ..... | Capt E L Shopland |
| 1 White-eyed Buzzard | Butastur teesa | Col K Mackenzie |
| 1 Snake | Zamenis ventrimaculatus | Mr H E M James, ICS |
| 1 Dolphin's Skull | Steno Plumbeus | Mr W F Sinclair, ICS |
| 1 Lizard (alive) | Eumeces punctatus | Mr A D Stewart |
| 1 Painted Bat (alive) | Kerivula picta | Dr de Monte |
| A number of Sand Lizards from Sind | Ophiomorus tridactylus | Mr H E M James, ICS |
| 36 Crocodiles' Eggs | Crocodilus palustris | Mr S Tomlinson |
| 1 Tree Snake | Trimeresurus anamallensis | Mr G P Millett |
| 2 Birds' Nests | Hyphantornis gal-bula | Mr C E Tooth |
| 1 White-tailed Porcupine (alive) | Hystrix leucura | Mr B A Gupte |
| A number of Lizards (alive) | Sitana ponticeriano | Surgn-Capt J Girvin |
| Some Black Rock Scorpions (alive) | Scorpio swammerdami | Do |
| A quantity of Tree Lizards (alive) | Calotes rouxii | Rev F Drekmann, SJ |
| 1 Cobra (Juv) | Naja tripudians | Mr C E Kane |
| 1 Earth Snake | Silibura brevis | Do |
| 1 Stone Plover (alive) | Œdicnemus scolopax | Mrs N C Pearson |
| Skull and Horns of Wild Sheep | Ovis poli | Baren Ed de Poncins |
| 1 Skin of Tibetan Marmot | Arctomys himalayanus | Do |
| 6 Eggs of the Indian Cliff Swallow | Hirundo fluvicola | Mr E C Tooth |
| 1 Indian Palm Civet (alive) | Paradoxurus niger | Mr W M Sterling |
| 1 Egg of the White-backed Vulture | Pseudogyps bengalensis | Anonymous |
| 4 Eggs of Striated Bush Babbler | Chatarrhæa caudata | Do |
| 4 Eggs of Plain Brown Munia | Amadina malararica | Do |
| 1 Pied Cuckoo (alive) | Coccystes jacobinus | Mr N Melling |
| 1 Dhaman (alive) | Zamenis mucosus | Dr K R Kirtikar |
| 1 Indian Koel (alive) | Eudynamis honorata | Mr N S Symons |
| 1 Krait | Bungarus cæruleus | Mr E Milch |
| 3 Rufous-backed Sparrows | Passer pyrrhonotus | Mr S B Doig |
| 1 Indian Pangolin | Manis pentadactyla | Mr B A Gupte |
| 2 Eggs of the White browed Bulbul | Pycnonotus cutcolus | Miss M Hide |
| 2 Indian Vampire Bats | Megaderma lyra | Mr W George |
| 1 Snake | Simotes arnensis | Mr J Brandenburg |
| 1 Lynx Skin | Felis lynx | Lt E G Farquharson, RE |
| 1 Tibetan Marmot's Skin | Arctomys himalayanus | Do |
| Nest and Eggs of the Brown Flycatcher | Alsconax latirostris | Lt B A G Shelley RE |
| 1 Snake | Lycodon striatus | Capt R H Light |
| 1 Photograph of Bison | Bos gaurus | Major Rodon |
| 2 Snakes | Zamenis diadema and Dipsas trigonata | Surgn-Capt R S F Henderson |
| 1 Chameleon (alive) | Chameleon calcaratus | Mr P J Tonkin |
| Some Australian Minerals | ........ | Mr R E Entheven, ICS |
| 1 Skin of Wild Dog | Cyon dukhunensis | Mr G P Millett |
| 1 Panther's Skull | Felis pardus | Do |
| 1 Large Piece of Teak Wood, measuring 5ft 4in by 3ft 3in from the N. Kanara Forests | Tectona grandis | Mr Haripad Mitra, (through Mr W F Sinclair, ICS |
| 1 Jerboas (alive) | Alactaga indica | Born in the Society Rooms. |

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM:

Mr. H. Bicknell, Captain Finny, Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. B. Ferozeshah, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. A. Foulkes, Captain Shopland, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S., Mr. R. M. Myer, Mr. J. Tate, Surgeon-Captain Wade-Brown, Mr. R. Cashel, Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, Mr. J. Stiven, Mr. C. E. Kane, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., Mr. B. A. Gupte, Mr. J. Adam, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, Mrs. T. Gray Hill, Master G. Gordon, Mr. C. Hudson, I.C.S., and Mr. R. C. Wroughton.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, for 1893. In exchange.

A set of back numbers of the Bombay Natural History Society's Journal, by Mr. J. P. Cornforth.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXVII, Parts 1 and 2. In exchange.

The Fauna of British India, Moths, (Hampson); by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Vol. VII. In exchange.

Proceedings of the Linnean Society of N.S.W. Parts 3 and 4, Vol. VIII. In exchange.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III, No. 3; the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

Les Formicides de la Province d'Oran (Algerie); by A Forel. From the Author.

Actes de la Societe Scientifique du Chili, Vol. III. In exchange.

The Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXVI, No. 5. In exchange.

Report of the Council of the Zoological Society for 1893; by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S.

The Indian Forester, Vol. XX, Nos. 5 and 6. In exchange.

The Victorian Naturalist, Vol. XI., Nos. 1 and 2. In exchange.

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXII, Part. I, No. 4. In Exchange.

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXIII, Part. II, No. 1. In exchange.

The Flora of British India, Part XX, by Sir T. D. Hooker. In exchange.

Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, Victoria, N.S.W.—1893. In exchange.

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. IV, 1892. Smithsonian Institution.

Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, Part II, 1892. Smithsonian Institution.

Scientific Taxidermy for Museums; by R. W Schufeldt, M. D. Smithsonian Institution.

The Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Library and Philosophical Society, 1893-94. In exchange.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Baron. Ed de Poncius, for his valuable contribution to the Society's collection of the skull and horns of a female *Ovis poli*.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read:—"Man-eating Panthers," by Mr. J. D. Inverarity; "Wounded Tigers, &c. How should they be killed"? by Mr. Reginald. Gilbert; and "Some Indian Stalking and Shooting," by Mr. A. M. Markham, I.C.S., all of which will appear in the Society's Journal.

A vote of thanks having been passed to these gentlemen for their interesting papers, the meeting then terminated.

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The death of Mr. Dockerill, formerly Agent of the Delhi and London Bank in Simla, is reported to have occurred at Delhi from typhoid fever.

Mr. Sturt, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, has gone to Bagesar, thirty miles out in the district, to enquire into disturbances which have occurred over the inevitable cow-killing question. The matter is not of any serious import. Mr. E. K. Pauw, C. S., Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, has been ordered to be ready to proceed into Garhwal, but has not yet received final instructions.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Delhi Chamber of Commerce intends to take some action in connection with the Cloth Merchants' Trade Union, as a letter has been circulated to the various Import Agents in the station asking each of them to be good enough to send in one indent and one contract form; to see, apparently, whether any of them insist on unreasonable terms. The result, of course, cannot be known until the next general meeting.

## A PRIMA DONNA'S MISSING WILL.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

The will of the late Madame Trebelli came before the Court of Probate on Friday, June 15, in the suit of "Bettini v. the Royal Academy of Music."

Mr. Frank Lockwood said that Madame Trebelli was married in France to Signor Bettini. In 1876 they separated and the lady came to England, which she afterwards made her home. The plaintiff, Miss Antoinette Bettini, was the daughter of Madame Trebelli, and the defendants propounded a will which, it was true, had not been found, but he should satisfy the jury that it had been only made and never revoked. The daughter came over to live with her mother in St. John's-wood, but eventually they quarrelled. Counsel said he did not wish to go into painful details, but it was necessary to say this much to explain how it was that Madame Trebelli eventually made her will and left nothing to her daughter. Counsel then read the will. In it Madame Trebelli expressed a desire to be buried near her father in France, and made a number of bequests to friends, a d left trinkets and other valuables in trust for the Royal Academy of Music to create a scholarship. After Madame Trebelli's death, counsel stated, access was had to her house at Etretat and it would be shown that the plaintiff and some friends visited the house and ransacked the papers. On this occasion one of the parties was heard to say, "Here it is," and from that time the visits of these persons ceased. Counsel said he felt that these observations were very serious.

In reply to his lordship Mr. Lockwood said his friend Mr. Willis, who appeared for the plaintiff, did not agree with himself as to the value of the jewellery. Mr. Lockwood said the jewellery in London was valued at 800*l*., that in France was valued at 1,600*l*. The most valuable part of the estate was the freehold villa at Etretat, but that was not concerned in the present case. That Miss Bettini had the advantage of.

Mr. Henry Davidson, solicitor, examined for the defendants, described the circumstances under which he drew up Madame Trebelli's will. She said that she objected to the maid who was her daughter's companion.

Mr. Steinforth, a Liverpool solicitor and an old friend of Madame Trebelli, testified to conversations with the lady in which she referred to her will and disinheriting of her daughter.

On Saturday Mr. Steinforth, in the course of his cross-examination, said Madame Trebelli told him after she recovered from an illness that whilst lying at the house, apparently dying, and when she was supposed to be dead, her daughter had actually been disposing of her effects before her breath was out of her body. She said her husband had been over to see her, and had been brought to the house, and that through the window she could see both of them gibing at her in her distress. She also said that she had received a letter from her husband, in which he himself blamed his daughter for associating herself in the way she did with her servant, who was known as Zelae. She had said that she had left all her jewels to the Royal Academy of Music. Witness added that he had known the plaintiff all her life, and had tried to prevent this litigation.

Who was with you at an interview with her?—Signor Tito Mattei. I told her before the costs had amounted to 20*l*. that the Royal Academy of Music had offered to submit all matters in difference to Mr. Searle, her counsel, and abide by his decision, and that this offer had been refused by her counsel. She said it would console her if the case was settled, and promised to assent to a compromise. After Signor Tito Mattei left he implored her to act up to that, recalling the recollections of her mother. When he saw her before the case was called on he firmly believed she was going to compromise the action.

In re-examination the witness said that the plaintiff came to reside at Sefton-park as her father had tried to obtain possession of her. Signor Tito Mattei was known to the plaintiff, and was essentially her friend, to whom he used to give singing lessons. Madame Trebelli spoke of the letter she received from her daughter as "breaking her heart," and for the first time in her life she burst into tears. She was not an emotional woman. She always carried about this letter, and wore it.

Did she tell you she wore it round her neck?—No; she wore it only in the sense of carrying it in her pocket.

What did she tell you of the nature of that letter?—I She did not give me the contents. I know them now, but I did not learn the contents from her.

Answering further questions, he said Madame Trebelli had a stroke at Etretat. She always bitterly complained of the neglect of her daughter, and broke down altogether when talking about her.

Marie Luzeau, a married woman living at Paris (whose evidence was interpreted), formerly in the service of Madame Trebelli (whose maiden name was Gillebert), said that she had acted as nurse to the plaintiff, and went to Sefton-park, Liverpool, with her. Madame Trebelli and her daughter were very fond of each other. Witness had gone to Paris when the plaintiff went there for the study of music.

The case was adjourned over Monday.

On the case being resumed on Tuesday, Madame Marie Luzeau, who had been in the service of the deceased, gave further evidence in support of the will. She said that before coming to this counrty the plaintiff had completed her musical education in Pris, and in London she made her debut. After that Madame Trebelli went to America to fulfil an engagement. In regard to the maid, Zelie Vaudour, the plaintiff made her acquaintance in London, and when witness left Zelie took her place. After the return of Madame Trebelli to London the deceased spoke about her affairs, saying that they were all arranged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Willis, Q.C.: Did Madame Trebelli ever tell you she was afraid that her daughter might marry M. Musin?—That was not the beginning. (Laughter.)

Sir Francis Jeune said at present he did not understand the relevancy of this.

Mr. Willis said that he would not, for the present, pursue this further.

Mrs. Elixabeth Raymond Lynde, wife of an artist, examined by Mr. Lockwood, said that she first made the acquaintance of Madame Trebelli in 1869 or 1870. She had remonstrated with the plaintiff about her conduct towards her mother. She had acted as governess to the plaintiff from 1870 to 1878, when she got married from the house of the deceased.

What was the conduct of which you had made complaint?—Generally her temper towards her mother.

More of general conduct than anything specific you made complaint?—Yes.

Do you remember Zelie, the maid, coming?—Yes. The maid in the presence of the plaintiff, speaking in French, said, "I detest that woman," referring to Madame Trebelli. In June, 1887, I recollect the deceased one day sending for me. She was in the greatest grief. She showed me a letter she received from her daughter.

Some discussion here took place as to whether the letter should be read.

Sir Francis Jeune: With regard to this particular matter, I confess it seems very difficult to exclude this.

Mr. Willis: I am not asking at all that it shall be excluded, but it is not necessary for my case to refer to it. I admit that the letter is of the most improper kind, and that it caused Madame Trebelli the utmost grief, and would be a justification for any act on the part of the mother against her daughter.

Sir Francis Jeune: That is strong. I assume your case is one of alteration of circumstances, and of clear evidence of reconcilation between mother and daughter.

Mr. Willis: Oh, certainly. Abundant.

Sir Francis Jeune: That, to some extent, clears ground.

After some further discussion his lordship said that they need not trouble themselves with the exact details of the letter.

Examination continued: On the day she saw the letter the deceased had just received it. Witness got a note from Madame Trebelli in which she spoke of her daughter's letter as aiming a "blow at her heart," and that she would remake her will.

Sir Francis Jeune said in this letter there was a very strong phrase—but after all it did not carry it further than strong expressione.

Examination continued: After the receipt of the letter Madame Trebelli wanted to destroy the will made in favour of her daughter on the spot. She begged and entreated her not to, and said she would bring the daughter to beg her pardon. She took plaintiff to her mother's house on the day the letter was received.

What occurred?—A very painful scene. The mother pushed her daughter away, and refused to have an interview with her. She promised me not to destroy her will.

Where did Madame Trebelli used to keep the letter?—She told me she wore it round her neck, and that it would be found on her dead body.

Did you do everything you could to bring about a reconciliation between the mother and daughter?—I did everything that I could, and had it not been for the influence of the maid I should have succeeded.

Examination continued: On Good Friday, 1891, Madame Trebelli told her that she had met her daughter twice—once in a church and once in the street. On the latter occasion she said their dresses touched, but she passed without speaking, as Antoinette had her maid with her. The other occasion was in a church on Good Friday. The daughter and her maid knelt in front of her, and on that occasion the maid turned round and laughed in her face, Madame Trebelli said her heart was broken. That would be about 12 months before her death. The deceased said that her heart was so palpitating at the time that she was obliged to leave the church. On another occasion the plaintiff and her maid were laughing while the deceased was singing at a concert, while the mother never knew of this. Subsequently, Madame Trebelli said she had taken her will from her bankers to make some alterations. She several times said her will would be found after her death, and that there would be no revocation, adding that too much money had been spent on law in her lifetime, and she would take good care that none should be spent in that way after her death. She had a safe at the house where she kept the will, and the year before her death she said she would take care that her will would not be lost.

In cross-examination the witness said that she had been on friendly terms with the plaintiff, but now they did not speak.

The letter the plaintiff wrote to her mother, which was in French, was then handed in, it having been found among her papers lodged at Coutts' bank. A translation of it had been made, and, after comparing it with the original, the president handed it to the jury for inspection.

Other witnesses were called who deposed as to the conduct of the plaintiff towards her mother, that she was disobedient, disrespectful, and neglectful, that she annoyed Madame Trebelli, that in May, 1890, she laughed at her mother when she was singing at a concert, that she joked with her maid at the time the bell was tolling for the funeral, and that after her death the plaintiff and her maid ransacked the house, and some cupboards were broken open, they taking away some papers, and that on one occasion a witness heard one of them say, "Here it is! here it is!"

THE DAUGHTER'S CASE.

On Wednesday Mr. Willis proceeded to open the case for the plaintiff, Mdlle. Antoinette Bettini. He said the case had taxed his strength, as he felt the serious responsibility of defending a young lady against charges that, if proved true, would demonstrate that Mdlle. Bettini was not entitled to one particle of respect from anyone who knew her. The learned gentleman then commented somewhat strongly on the manner the case for the defendants had been conducted, the principal object of which was, he said, to throw discredit on the plaintiff.

Mr. Lockwood at once protested that such had never been his object.

Mr. Willis, however did not accept the protest of Mr. Lockwood, and an argument ensued; but in the end it was terminated by his lordship's intervention. Mr. Willis then proceeded with his speech. He insisted that whatever might be said the inference to be drawn from the evidence offered by the defendants was that the will of Madame Trebelli had been destroyed by one of two persons. That that was so was shown by the evidence given by Sheppard, the caretaker of Madame Trebelli's town house in Abbey-road. If that was not so what was the object of that man's evidence? He appealed to the jury not to think too strongly against Mdlle. Bettini, and not to judge of her conduct before they had heard her in the witness-box. He strongly denied that Madame Trebelli ever made the scandalous charge that had been said she had done against her daughter.

He should read extracts from the diary to show that to March, 1888, the most loving sympathy existed between mother and daughter, and he thought it a scandal to publish such statements as had been done, for the purpose of obtaining the money of Madame Trebelli. His contention was that there had been perfect reconciliation between mother and daughter prior to the death of the former, and that the disinheriting will had been destroyed by Madame Trebelli herself, and no one else. The learned gentleman then read a variety of extracts from the diary of the deceased lady to bear out his contention of perfect and complete reconciliation. One of the entries he laid particular stress on was that of Dec. 31, 1887, as follows:—"Last day of the year: neither good nor bad. My daughter separated from me. So much the worse for her; so much the better for me." He then referred to another little cash-book, in which there was an entry, "To my daughter, a small purse and 5*l*. as a New Year's gift." The learned gentleman then referred to other entries in Madame Trebelli's diary down to March, 1888, showing amicable relations existed between mother and daughter, and also that Madame Trebelli had made presents to Zelie. (Here Mr. Lockwood smiled, and said, "Why Madame Trebelli had a god-daughter named Zelie.") On Good Friday, 1888, Antoinette saw her mother, played the organ, and, sang before they went to church, and, said Mr. Willis, it would have been well if a merciful Providence had ended their lives on that day. There were reasons why mother and daughter did not reside together. The daughter was under the impression that she was about to be married to a man of fine presence, great taste, and an artist—M. Musin—as he had proposed to her; but Madame Trebelli interposed, and, to the daughter's surprise, told her that Musin did not love her (Antoinette), but that he was paying court to her (Trebelli). The yonng lady doubted what her mother told her, but Madame told her she would give her ocular demonstration of the truth of her statement, and when M. Musin called again it was impossible for Mademoiselle to doubt the affection of Musin was for her mother, and not herself. From that day Antoinette refused to speak to Musin, and the reason she absented herself from her mother's house afterwards was because she objected to meet him there. Mr. Wills then defended the maid Zelie from the statements that had been made as to her conduct in the painful differences that at one time existed between Antoinette and her mother. The maid, he admitted, was born of peasant parents, but, he asked, was not Millet the son of peasants, and what nobler parentage could a man have?—Sir F. Jeune pointed out there were other pictures of French life.—This remark Mr. Willis evidently did not expect, but he retorted and said there were pictures drawn by a man who had actually been *feted* in London, but he dislike of the learned gentleman to that literary man was evident and palpable, from the manner he replied to the interposition of the learned judge.

The learned gentleman continued to read extracts from letters of Mdme. Trebelli, written while deceased was at Etretat, some time prior to death.

Sir F. Jeune pointed out that these entries were in a different handwriting.

Mr. Willis explained that by attributing it to illness and the paralytic stroke. He further explained that Mdlle. Antoinette could not have arrived at Etretat earlier than she did when her mother was attacked with her fatal illlness. He then referred to a letter that had been written to her daughter, butwhich had, by accident, fallen into Mdme. Trebelli's hands. It was written by madame's own servant Marie and dated from Theonville, Nov. 17. It contained some uncomplimentary references to Trebelli, and finally it expressed a hope that the engagement between Musin and Trebelli had been broken off, as he was much too young for her. The learned counsel said the letter touched Madame Trebelli in her tenderest part, and produced such an effect that if anything caused her to alter her will it was that letter and not the letter of July, 1887, which had been so much referred to. The will they were inquiring into was that of Dec. 9, 1888. By that will Marie, her maid, was left 100*l*., and he asked the jury whether they thought it at all likely that after getting into her possession the letter written by Marie, she would leave such a bequest as 100*l*. to one who had left her service and who had so deeply wounded her. The learned counsel stated other reasons, particularly the marriage of M. Musin in America that he thought, when taken with the evidence he should adduce, would satisfy the jury the will now sought to be established was revoked and destroyed by Mdme. Trebelli herself prior to her departure from Etretat, as she was then on the most affectionate terms with her daughter.

Mdlle. Antoinette Bettini said her first recollection was living in Paris with Bonne Marie. Her father and mother visited at the house of her mother's parents. She noticed that her father and mother after that did not visit her together, and after a time she learned that they were living apart. She was then living at Boulogne with her grand-parents. After the death of her grandmother witness was under the care of Mr. Steinforth and Bonne Marie at Liverpool. On leaving there she lived in St. George's road with her mother, grandfather, and governess. Her grandfather died in Paris in 1884. She made the acquaintance of M. Musin in St. George's-road, London. He was a violinist.

THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

On Thursday the plaintiff related how Musin became acquainted with the family, and accompanied her mother and herself on their tour to Sweden. There he proposed to her, and then she told her mother. The latter seemed shocked, and at last revealed the fact that the man was in love with her. In proof, she got the plaintiff to stand outside the dining-room door on one occasion when Musin made a declaration of love. A scene followed, and from that time witness never spoke to Musin again. She wrote a letter to her mother, and called a day or two later, but was refused admission. Mr. Frame, her mother's solicitor, came to her, and by him she sent a message asking forgiveness. After Musin left she went to see her mother as before. When the latter was ill at Etretat the witness and her maid were sent for and went at once to see her. Mdme. Trebelli received them warmly, and they stayed two days. They again went when Mdme. Trebelli had the shock of paralysis, and witness remained with her mother till they returned to London in September. It was not true that she behaved unfeelingly while her mother was lying dead in the house. She found no will at Etretat. She had never made any search among her mother's papers except in the presence of her maid and Mr. Vert. There was no will found there. Witness was present when the papers were examined at Coutts's, but no will was found.

At the conclusion of the examination in Chief, Mr. Lockwood demanded the production of the letter previously referred to, and it was read by the president as follows:—

My dear Mother,—I am beginning to run short of wine, and I shall therefore look to you to send me some more. I enclose details of all I have paid for you, namely, 48*l*. odd. I think you will not refuse to repay me if I ask you for it in the name of my little brother, whose abortion you procured. You know as well as I do where the witness of this sad story is to be found. Forgive me, my own mother, for reviving so painful a recollection, but things compel me to do so. I therefore rely on a prompt and faithful reply from you. Believe me, always your faithful daughter, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, the plaintiff said that in that letter she did not threaten her mother with exposure. Her mother had refused to give her money. She got the knowledge she spoke of in her mother's house. After the letter she and her mother were on terms of affection. Her mother was kind to her, but she gave her no money. Her mother took the larger house in Abbey-road, in order to have M. Musin there. Madame Trebelli expected to be able to marry Musin. She told her mother why she objected to living there. When Musin returned from America he stayed at Madame Trebelli's. She knew that from the servants; but she had seen him in her mother's house from the window of her apartments in Abbey-gardens. One of her informants was her mother's cook and another was a maid. It never struck her that this was dishonourable conduct on her part.

The case was again adjourned.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—5th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Uttam Singh to be Subadar and Havaldar Narayan Yadow to be Jamadar vice Subadar Ram Pratker, pensioned.

27th Regt (1st Baluch Batta) Bo L I—Jamadar Wali Khan to be Subadar vice Subadar Abdulla Khan, pensioned.

30th Regt (3rd Baluch Batta) Bo Infy—Colr-Havaldar Ahmed Khan to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Harnam Singh, pensioned.

Jamadar Zardad Khan, 6th Bo Cavy, is permitted to resign his Commission at his own request.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—Lieut C W W Gabb, 2nd Bo Lancers, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp from the date on which Lieut Poore resumed his appointment as Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt C F S Alban, S C, Second-in-Comd, 7th Bo Infy, for eleven months.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—2nd Bombay Lancers.—Risaldar Anant Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Kanchan Singh to be Risaldar, and Jamadar Karim Khan to be Ressaidar vice Ressaldar-Major Sheik Budhu pensioned, and Ressaidar Sadashiva Krishna Bapat to be Woordie-Major and Jamadar Shaikh Abdullah to be Ressaidar vice Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Fateh Ali, pensioned.

Lieutt W A T McTaggart, 2nd Battn Lancashire Fusiliers, Probiationer, I S C, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The following appointment is made:—Capt G A Carleton, 2nd Battn Rol Lancashire Regt (offg Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, third circle), to be Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry vice Major H D Rosseter, appointed Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, Madras Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major W P Carson, I M S, acting Port Surgn, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Major J W T Anderson, F R C S (Edinburgh), I M S, is appointed to act as Port Surgn, Aden, during the absence of Surgn-Major W P Carson, or pending further orders.

ECCLESIATSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W A Dickins, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The Rev H Nelson, Chaplain of Aden, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskarji and Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second grade Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 28th idem.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H A Hill, ICS, Under Secy to Govt, Political, Judicial, Educational and Legislative Depts, and Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Azam Mahadeo Janardan Tokekar, Mahalkari, petha Parola in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke received charge of the office of Joint first class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers at Sholapur.

Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji resumed charge of his appointment as third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai resumed charge of his appointment as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta relinquished charge of his appointment as Acting Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 30th ultimo.

Azam Mahammad Akram valad Moulvi Ahmedi, acting Head Munshi, taluka Kashmor in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Gundo Raghavendra Satvik, Mahalkari, petha Mundargi in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kumta in the Kanara District.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Mulji Kalidas, Mahalkari, petha Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the second class of Subordinate Judges:—

Vice Rao Saheb Vajeeram Manibhai Mehta confirmed in the third grade.—Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan to be sub pro tem in the third grade.

Vice Rao Saheb Sakharam Mahadeo Karandikar, deceased.—Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar, sub pro tem in the third grade, to be confirmed in that grade; and Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, sub pro tem in the fourth grade, to be confirmed in that grade vice Rao Saheb Kalsulkar.

Vice Khan Saheb Hoshangji Barjorji Vania, resigned—Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, sub pro tem in the third grade, to be confirmed in that grade; and Rao Saheb Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, acting in the fourth grade, to be confirmed in that grade vice Rao Saheb Patwardhan.

Vice Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikunth Wagle confirmed in the third grade of the first class—Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas, sub pro tem in the first grade, to be confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Javerilal Lalubhai Thakur to be sub pro tem in the first grade; Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathvate, sub pro tem in the second grade, to be confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovalekar to be sub pro tem in the second grade; Rao Saheb Krishnaji Hari Kirkire to be third grade; Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile to be sub pro tem in the third grade; Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavlankar, acting in the fourth grade to be confirmed in that grade vice Rao Saheb Kirkire; and Rao Saheb Vishweshwar Vankatesh Kalyanpurkar, acting in the fourth grade, to be sub pro tem. in that grade vice Rao Saheb Mohile.

Mr J C Gloster, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Shikarpur, is invested with additional power, specified:—Azam Ramkrishna Laxman Sathe, acting Head Karkun, taluka Mangaon in the discrict of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified:—Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur District on the 22nd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bijapur in the Sholapur-Bijapur District on the 26th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts of Haveli and Vadgaon on the 27th ultimo.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, City Magte, Ahmedabad, and Magte of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the said Code.

H E in Council is also pleased to place Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai in charge of the Sub-division of the Ahmedabad Dist comprising the City of Ahmedabad and its suburbs.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Pestonji Bomanji received charge of the duties of Vice Principal Sir J J School of Art.

Mr D G Kelkar, M A, Head Master Ratnagiri High School, availed himself of the privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days.

Messrs H M Page and H F Beale respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Civil Engineering in the College of Science, Poona.

Mr L A Pandya and Khan Saheb K R Nanjiani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Revakantha.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ganpatrao Damodar Panse, Assist Coll, Ratnagiri, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one month.

The Hon'ble Mr T D Mackenzie, I C S, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr E H K Leggatt, I C S Assist Collr, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoit Mr S L Batchelor, I C S, B A, to be Compiler of the Genera Administration Report for 1893-94.

Surgn-Capt L F Childe, M B, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Gokul Motiram Talatia Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Damodar Chintaman Gole a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Govind Narayan Abhyanker a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Krishnaji Hari Mehendale and Krishnaji Vinayak Dabke Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Poona and Ratnagiri Districts respectively.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jiwatram Rochiram has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Tando in the Hyderabad District vice Mr. Gurudmal Denmal, transferred.

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The smuggler in China has no fine time of it—when he is caught. A tea-dealer at Foochoo tried to evade the *likin* on some 49,000lbs. of tea he had brought from up-country, the other day, but got caught. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with a canque on.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 10th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

**Karachi.**—Rain at Tatta 2 inches, average of 14 other stations 21·7 cents. River at Kotri on 9th 19 feet 7 inches against 17 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Late spring crops removed. Kharif sowings continue. Damage to crops in the Johi, Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas from floods. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

**Shikarpur.**—River 14 feet 7 inches against 14 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Breach in Kasimpur Bund; two more breaches, in all five, in Lachari Bund and Sukkur Begari Bund breach abandoned. Kharif crops endangered and operations more or less stopped in seven talukas. Rain in eight talukas 44 cents. Fodder sufficient.

**Hyderabad.**—Kharif preparations progressing. Rain in four talukas, average fall 1 inch 3½ cents. Cattle lean in three talukas owing to insufficiency of fodder. Weather cloudy with occasional downpours.

**Upper Sind Frontier.**—Slight rain at Kashmor and Thul. Deficiency of water at Idanwan and tail of Begari Canal; water sufficient in all other canals.

**Thar and Parkar.**—Rain throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 52 cents at Mithi. Fodder plentiful.

**Ahmedabad.**—(For the week ending 7th July 1894).—Rain for week maximum at Ahmedabad 8 inches 46 cents., minimum at Parantij 1·75 inches; for season maximum at Dhanduka 18 inches 15 cents, minimum at Gogha 10 inches 51 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 15 inches 89 cents. Sowing of bajri progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

**Panch Mahals.**—Rain during the week maximum 7 inches 53 cents at Kalol, minimum 1 inch 57 cents at Dohad; total for season maximum 18 inches 27 cents at Godhra, minimum 7 inches 93 cents at Dohad. Sowing operations still progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder ample.

**Kaira.**—(For the week ending 7th July 1894.)—Rain for week, maximum at Mehmadabad 10 inches 60 cents, minimum at Borsad 4 inches 44 cents, average for the district 6 inches 25 cents; rainfall after Saturday and till Tuesday 1 inch 14 cents at Kaira, in talukas ranging from 4 inches 6 cents to 63 cents; for season maximum at Mehmadabad 18 inches 36 cents, minimum at Anand 11 inches 94 cents; average for the district 14 inches 61 cents. Sowing of bajri continues. Rice transplantation commenced. Young kodra plants in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

**Broach.**—Rain for week, maximum 5 inches 77 cents in Amod, minimum 3 inches 10 cents in Hansot; for season maximum 20 inches 49 cents in Broach, minimum 9 inches 66 cents in Hansot. Ploughing of land still continues in parts. Sowing of cotton and rice in progress. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

**Surat.**—(For the week ending 7th July 1894).—Good rain throughout the district during the week, maximum 10 inches 92 cents at Mandvi, minimum 6 inches 65 cents at Jalalpur; for season maximum 32 inches 32 cents at Pardi, minimum 13 inches 58 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowing in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

**Khandeish.**—Rain throughout the district; for week at Dhulia 1 inch 33 cents, average in the district 1 inch 50 cents, for season at Dhulia 4 inches 89 cents, average in the district 6 inches 47 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

**Nasik.**—(For the week ending 9th July 1894).—Rain for week at Nasik 1·6, Igatpuri 9·56, Dindori 1·16, Niphad 1·1 and Peint 4·73 inches, in other talukas maximum at Sinnar 80 cents and minimum at Malegaon 30 cents, for season at Nasik 4·12 inches, more rain wanted in the eastern parts of Sinnar, Dindori and Kalvan, in Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon and in Nasik and Bagian except western parts. Transplantation of nagli in progress in the hilly parts of Nasik and Dindori and in Igatpuri and Peint. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain in Sinnar and Chandor. Preparations of lands and sowing of kharif crops going on elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder felt at Chandor, and if rain does not fall soon cattle will suffer. In Nandgaon fodder supply very deficient. Agricultural cattle growing weak. Prices of staple food have risen at Nandgaon.

**Colaba (Bombay).**—Rain daily, heavy on 9th and 10th; total of week 7·89 inches; total to date 25·34, being 2·43 below average. Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 4th and 5th to 3° cool on 10th. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Wind normal till 7th, afterwards abnormally strong from west.

**Thana.**—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana 8 inches 82 cents; for season ·27 inches 93 cents; in talukas during week, maximum at Dahanu 6 inches 91 cents, minimum at Mahim 1 inch 92 cents. Ploughing in progress. Transplanting commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

**Kolaba.**—More rain wanted in three talukas; maximum 5 inches 98 cents at Mahad, minimum 1 inch 38 cents at Uran. Transplantation in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

**Ratnagiri.**—Rain everywhere; maximum 9·44 inches at Rajapur, minimum 5·3 inches at Dapoli. Transplantation in progress.

**Poona.**—Rain for week at district head-quarters total 1 inch 35 cents; rain throughout the district, except in the Indapur and Sirur talukas; maximum 1 inch 50 cents at Maval and minimum 3 cents at Dhond; for season at district head-quarters total 5 inches 77 cents. Sowing in progress in the hilly portion of four out of eight talukas; elsewhere retarded for want of sufficient rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

**Ahmednagar.**—Rain in seven talukas, maximum 74 cents at Akola, minimum 1 cent at Nagar. Sowing of cotton, rice, bajri and mug retarded for want of rain. Ploughing operations continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock fair. Jowari dearer in the Shrigonda, Karjat and Shevgaon talukas.

**Sholapur.**—(For the week ending 7th July 1894).—Rain for week at Barsi 21 and Karmala 25 cents; for season at Sholapur 77 cents, Barsi 3 inches 18 cents, Madha 1 inch 25 cents, Karmala 4 inches 50 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 66 cents, Sangola 3 inches 8 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 47 cents; rain much wanted throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the season. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Young kharif crops sown in some places in the Sangola taluka are withering for want of rain. Hundi and sugarcane crops in good condition in the Malsiras taluka. Water supply growing insufficient in some villages in the Sholapur taluka. Fodder sufficient except in the Sholapur, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition except in the Sholapur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Karbi growing dearer in the Sholapur, Barsi and Madha talukas. Slight rise in the price of jowari in all talukas except in the Sangola and Malsiras taluka.

**Satara.**—Rain at Satara 1 inch 78 cents, total 9 inches 74 cents; in talukas during week maximum 4 inches 37 cents at Patan, minimum 10 cents at Khanapur, none at Mann. Sowing retarded for want of rain in Mann. Valva, Khanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

**Bijapur.**—Weather cloudy. Wind strong and cold. Rain at Bagalkot 12, Badami 10, Sindgi 4 and Indi 2 cents. Sowing generally retarded for want of rain in a few places where sown seedlings are withering.

**Belgaum.**—Rain throughout the district except in the Athni taluka, varying from 2 inches 45 cents in the western talukas to 5 cents in the eastern talukas; more rain urgently wanted in the latter for early crop sowings. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

**Dharwar.**—Rain in eight talukas and one petha, varying from 88 cents in Kalghatgi to 3 cents in Ron. Sowing of rice completed, that of til and other minor crops continues; sowing of early jola retarded for want of rain.

**Kanara.**—Rain at Karwar 5 inches 82 cents, total 27 inches 66 cents; in talukas maximum 9 inches 69 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 45 cents at Haliyal; heavy rain since 7th. Field work continues. Agricultural stock good.

**Rajkot.**—Rain 4 inches 46 cents; total 22·53 inches. Sowing operations in progress.

**Wadhwan.**—Rain 3·16 inches; total 15·76 inches. Jowari and bajri crops in good condition. Sowing operations still continue.

**Baroda.**—Rain during week 3 inches 17 cents; total 17 inches 4 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. Transplantations of rice begun in Navsari Division.

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PRIVATE Armstrong, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was charged before Mr. S. le P. Clifford, the Sessions Judge of Mian Mir under the two counts of culpable homicide and of doing a rash and negligent act, with causing the death of Mugger Sing, a knife-vendor. The facts of the case have been already reported, the regiment taking steps to raise a sum in compensation for the relatives of the deceased. The jury gave a verdict of "Not Guilty on the charge of culpable homicide, and guilty on the charge of doing a rash and negligent act." The Judge deferred sentence for a fortnight, in order that he might receive definite information about the amount of compensation that would be given the relatives of the deceased.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
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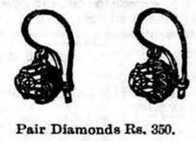
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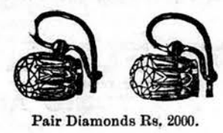


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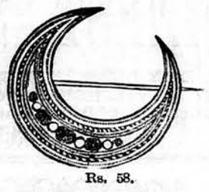
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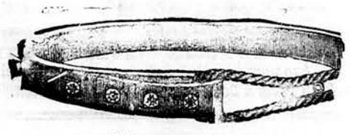

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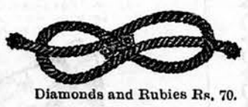

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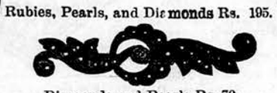

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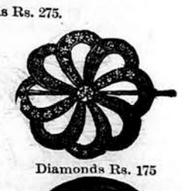

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